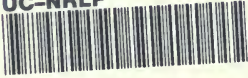


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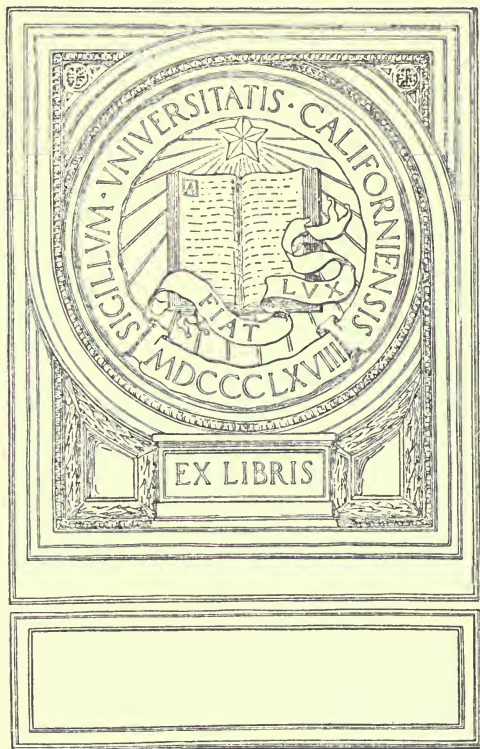


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SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
NEW YORK
1920

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HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Written and Compiled under the Direction of the
Filology Committee of the Simplified Spelling Board
CHARLES H. GRANDGENT, L.H.D., CALVIN THOMAS, LL.D.

by

HENRY GALLUP PAINE, A.B., *Secretary of the Board*

NEW YORK

1920

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CONTENTS

PART 1. English Spelling and the Movement to Improve It

	Page
Spelling Difficulties.....	1
Early Spelling Reformers.....	4
19th Century Spelling Reformers.....	9
Simplified Spelling Board Organized.....	15
Statement of Principles.....	18
Report of Progress.....	20
Membership of Board.....	29

PART 2. The Case for Simplified Spelling

	Page
Introduction	1
Reasons for Simplifying.....	1
Answers to Objections.....	25

PART 3. Rules and Dictionary List

	Page
Introduction	1
Rules for Simplified Spelling.....	5
Dictionary List.....	11

“It is the generations of children to come who appeal to us to save them from the affliction which we have endured and forgotten.” WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY.

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 1

ENGLISH SPELLING

AND

THE MOVEMENT TO IMPROVE IT

Spelling, Its True Function

Spelling was invented by man and, like other human inventions, is capable of development and improvement by man in the direction of simplicity, economy, and efficiency. Its true function is to represent as accurately as possible by means of symbols (letters) the sounds of the spoken (i. e. the living) language, and thus incidentally to record its history. Its province is not, as is often mistakenly supposed, to indicate the derivations of words from sources that are inaccessible except to the learned, or to perpetuate the etimologic gesses of the partly learned.

Anomalies of English Spelling

English spelling, owing to the conditions that governed the growth of the English language, now presents many anomalies. The same letter, or combination of letters, often represents many different sounds; while the same sound is often represented by many different letters, or combinations of letters.

The combination *ough*, for example, represents at least 9 different sounds in the words *cough*, *rough*, *though*, *through*, *plough*, *hough*, *thorough*, *thought*, *hiccough*; and the sound of *e* in *let* is represented in at least 12 other ways in the words *aesthetic*, *bury*, *head*,

friend, heifer, foreign, Leicester, leopard, many, oecumenical, said, says.

There are at least 20 different ways of representing the sound of *sh*, as in *ship* (*ship, sure, issue, mansion, schist, pshaw, conscience, conscientious, moustache, nauseous, suspicion, partial, partiality, mission, ocean, oceanic, machine, fashion, fuchsia*) ; at least 24 ways of representing the sound of *a*, as in *fate* (*a, aye, bay, arraign, straight, weigh, vane, vain, vein, obey, allegro, reign, champagne, gauge, demesne, gaol, Gael, dahlia, halfpenny, Maine, matinee, ballet, eh, yea*) ; and so on.

Many words contain, in writing and printing, letters that are not sounded at all in speech, as *b* in *lamb, debt*; *c* in *scissors*; *e* in *are, have, heart, lived*; *g* in *diaphragm*; *h* in *ghost, school, rhyme*; *u* in *build, honour, mould*; etc.

Our spelling has become so irrational that we are never sure how to spell a new word when we hear it, or how to pronounce a new word when we read it.

Like Chinese

Indeed, the present tendency in the schools is to disregard the fonetic basis of English spelling, and to treat the written and printed words as ideographs—like Chinese—the pupils being taught to recognize a word by its appearance as a whole, rather than by a futile attempt to analyze the supposed sounds of the letters composing it. Vast amounts of money and incalculable years have been spent in efforts, never wholly successful, to teach children to memorize the intricate and unreasonable combinations of letters that conventionally represent the spoken words of the English tongue—a feat that, more than any other accomplishment, is unreasonably assumed to stamp them as “educated”.

English Spelling Originally Fonetic

English spelling was at first practically fonetic, like the spelling of Latin, Spanish, Italian, Polish, and most other languages, and changed as pronunciation changed. In its case, however, various causes combined to interfere with this orderly process. Among them were the variations in the early dialects, the different spelling systems of the Norman conquerors, the later different spelling system of the imported Dutch printers, the bungling attempts during the Renaissance to make our spelling "etymological," and the continual ingrafting of words from other living tongues in their foreign spellings — spellings that they retained with slight modifications after their pronunciation had greatly changed in English speech.

English writers before the invention of printing, and for some time afterward, largely followed their own notions in regard to spelling, but the general aim was to indicate the pronunciation of the spoken word; and it is possible for scholars to determine with a fair degree of accuracy how English was pronounced at different periods in those days.

Invention of Printing, Effect on Spelling

With the invention of printing, however, English spelling began to crystallize into more or less fixed forms. This took place gradually through the action of the "chapelers", or printing houses, in selecting from the current spellings of a given word the one that most pleased the fancy of the master printer, and adopting it as the "office style". Unfortunately, the earliest printers of English were natives of Holland, who, with far too little knowledge of English or of its proper pronunciation to fit them to be arbiters of English spelling,

nevertheless changed the forms of many words to conform with their Dutch habits of orthography. The unnecessary *h* in *ghost* (Dutch *gheest*, but later *geest*), *aghast*, *ghastly*, *gherkin*, are examples of this influence, which also produced *ghess*, *ghest*, *ghittar*, etc.—in which the *h* gave place to *u* under French influence—and *ghospel*, *ghizzard*, *ghossip*, etc., from which the *h* was later simplified away.

Printers Disagree

There was lack of system, moreover, even in the best printeries. Type-setters were largely itinerant, carrying their own ideas of spelling with them. Proof-reading was a type-setter's job, and often ill-done. It is not unusual to find different spellings of the same word—sometimes on the same page—in books printed as late as the 18th Century.

The crystallization of our spelling became more uniform as printers, in time, for their own convenience, conformed their respective "styles" more closely to one another. But there has never been entire agreement among printers on questions of spelling, capitalization, punctuation, etc.; and every office today has its own style sheet or style book, which is likely to differ in some particulars from those of other printeries.

Early Spelling Reformers

Under the guidance of craftsmen, rather than of scholars, the spelling of English nevertheless continued to exhibit interesting variations, as many writers, in their efforts to spell words more nearly as they pronounced them, from time to time succeeded in overcoming the disinclination of the printers to deviate from their accustomed practice.

While some of these writers desired merely to give expression to their individual preferences in spelling, there were others who made deliberate efforts to bring about a general orthographic reform. As early as 1554 John Hart wrote a book on the "unreasonable writing of our English tongue", and 15 years later he published "An Orthographie" containing his proposals for the improvement of English spelling. In the meantime, Sir John Cheke (1557) and Sir Thomas Smith (1568), both secretaries of state of Edward VI, had advocated in print radical reforms in spelling, the latter proposing an alphabet of 37 characters. William Bullokar (1580) also suggested an alphabet of 37 characters; Dr. Gill, a celebrated master of St. Paul's School, London, suggested (1619) one of 40; and Bishop Wilkins (1633) another of 37.

James Howell, in his "Grammar" (1662), urged a number of simplifications in spelling, some of which—such as *honor* for *honour*, *logic* for *logique*, *sin* for *sinne*, *war* for *warre*, *bodily* for *bodilie*, *bear* for *beare*, *wit* for *witt*, and their analogs—were now in general usage; while others—*bel* for *bell*, *tru* for *true*, etc.—were still regarded by many as startling innovations. John Ray published (1691) a "Note on the Errours of Our Alphabet".

These names do not by any means exhaust the list of 16th and 17th Century scholars who called attention to the lack of system in English spelling, and suggested plans for bettering it.

Classical Influences

In the meantime, and more particularly in the 16th Century, many writers of English, more familiar with the literatures of Greece and Rome than with the his-

tory of their nativ tung, sought to emfasize their clasical erudition by attempts to indicate in their spelling the real or supposed derivations of English words from the Latin and the Greek. In this way *b* came to be inserted in *debt* by those who deemd it important to trace the origin of the word directly back to the Latin *debitum*, rather than thru the French *dette* (early modern English *dette*, *det*). Thus, too, came *c* into *scissors*, from a supposed derivation of the word from the Latin *scindere*, whereas its true basis is *caedere*, to cut. The Old French form is *cisoires*. Chaucer has *sisoures*. So, also, came *s* into *island*, assumed to be derived, like *isle*, from the Latin *insula*, whereas the *i* really represents a quite independent Old English word that survives in *ey-ot*, *Batters-ea*, *Angles-ey*, *Aldern-ey*, etc. *Isle* itself, tho so speld in the earliest Old French, with the *s* pronounst, had been simplified to *ile*, to accord with the changed pronunciation, at the time the word was adopted into Middle English as *ile*, *yle*. It was speld *ile* by Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Milton, and other modern English writers.

Unsounded and Unsound

The unsounded and misleading *g* was inserted into *sovereign* thru a desire to connect it with *reign* (Latin *regnare*), whereas the word comes from the Low Latin *superanus*, and is speld *souerein* by Chaucer, *sovrán* by Milton. The *g*'s in *foreign*, *deign*, *campaign*, hav not even so poor an excuse as this for their use; they can only plead an indefensible analogy. But the *g* looks learned to the uninformd, and makes the spelling harder. Examples of such pedantic distortions of English spelling during this period might be multiplied indefinitely.

Johnson's Dictionary Blocks Progress

Then came Dr. Samuel Johnson. At a time when English spelling was stil unsettld, when etimology was largely based on geswork, and English filology was in its infancy, his literary reputation gave to his dictionary (1755) an "authority" far beyond that which it—or, indeed, any dictionary compiled at that time—could possibly merit. His classical leanings led him to prefer spellings that pointed, rightly or wrongly, to Latin or Greek sources; while his lack of sound scholarship prevented him from detecting their frequent errors and absurdities. A good illustration is his preferring *ache* to *ake*. The Middle English verb was *ake* (Old English *acan*); the noun was *ache* (Old English *aece*, *ece*), pronounst in Shakespeare's time like the name of the letter *h*. Altho the pronunciation of the noun had changed to that of the verb in Johnson's time, he speld them both *ache* on a false assumption that they wer derived from the Greek *achos*.

Thru whim or indolence he approved in certain instances spellings that wer inconsistent with those he adopted for other words of the same general clas. Thus, while retaining the Latin *p* in *receipt*, he left it out of *deceit*; he speld *deign* one way, and *disdain* another; he speld *uphill* but *downhil*, *muckhill* but *dunghil*, *instill* but *distil*, *inthrall* but *disenthral*. A few of his inconsistencies wer adjusted by later lexicografers, but more wer not. In other instances his carelessness permitted him to deviate in the text from the spellings given in the vocabulary.

Johnson's dictionary, with all its imperfections, was nevertheless accepted by printers, scoolmasters, and the general public, as "authoritativ", and its spellings as "correct". It gave standing to an incorrect theory

of orthograpy, and to a vast number of unhistorical, illogical, and unsientific forms, a large proportion of which stil persist, in spite of the efforts of later and riper scolarls—including the foremost English lexicografers—to introduce reforms. Words that hav greatly alterd in pronunciation since Johnson's day continue to be speld as Johnson speld them; and the change and growth of our flexible language has faild to be recorded by an orthograpy that owes much of its inflexibility to his influence.

Ineffectiv Protests

Individual protestants against this unsientific rigidity of English spelling continued to arize, but their protests wer little heeded; because those competent to speak with authority wer few in number, and wer generally too remote from the public ear to make their voices heard; because they spoke in opposition to prevailing custom and belief; and because they lackt organization and suitable channels of expression. In their publisht works they wer compeld to follow the "office rules" or to pay their own printing bils, which few of them could afford to do. There has been little improvement in this respect to the present day.

Benjamin Franklin Urges Reform

Benjamin Franklin, practical printer and filosofer, utterd his protest against the irrationality of English spelling in a "Scheme for a New Alphabet and Reformed Mode of Spelling" (1768), and later went so far as to compile a dictionary based thereon, and to hav special types cast for printing it. He thought he was "too old to pursue the plan", however, and the work was never printed.

Noah Webster Carries Out Reforms

Noah Webster, whose "American Dictionary" (1828) is the basis of all the later revizions and amplifications that bear his name—and of some that do not—was a radical and outspoken advocate of spelling reform. He set forth his views in an essay on "The Reforming of Spelling", first printed in 1789, and now available in a reprint issued by the Old South Association, Boston. He ventured to simplify several classes of words in his dictionary, and by so doing aroused a storm of protest that gradually died down in the United States as the shorter forms made their way into print and general usage, and now mark the difference between the so-cald "American" and "British" stiles. Yet many, who today habitually use the simplified spellings Webster introduced, regard any deviation therefrom as a mark of illiteracy, and denounce all proposed deviations in the direction of further simplicity, and of Webster's recorded preferences, as iconoclastic, fantastic, and destructiv of English literature.

Dictionary Editors for Simpler Spelling

Some of the earlier editors of Webster, more timid than he, wer slow to follow his example, but the leading English lexicografers of the present day hav openly exprest themselvs in favor of simplifying English spelling, and hav given place, and sometimes preference, in their dictionaries (Century, Oxford English, Standard, Webster's) to many of the simpler spellings that hav been recommended by the learned societies of which they wer members.

Other eminent scolars and writers of Webster's day and later who cald attention to the imperfections of English spelling wer William Mitford, Archdeacon

Hare, Walter Savage Landor, Isaac Pitman, Bulwer Lytton, Alexander J. Ellis, Horace Mann, Alfred Tenyson, Matthew Arnold, Max Müller, and Jacob Grimm.

Filologists Favor Spelling Reform

Important advances in the study of the history of English have been made in the last three-quarters of a century. More and more scholars, educators, and men of letters have become aware that its spelling has failed to keep pace with its growth or to record its changes, have been able to perceive the causes of its backwardness and to understand the needless burdens that English spelling imposes on all who have to learn it, to teach it, and to use it, and the obstacle it presents to the use of English as an international language—a use for which, as Grimm pointed out, it is in all other respects peculiarly adapted. And these scholars and writers, including men recognized as the highest authorities in their respective fields both in Great Britain and in America, many of them members of the Philological Society (London) and of the American Philological Association, began in the last quarter of the 19th Century a serious and concerted agitation for the improvement of English spelling.

Fonetic Spelling Reformers

A contributing factor was the movement for fonetic reform that followed Isaac Pitman's invention of fonographic shorthand, at first (1837) called "stenographic sound-hand." Seeking to extend the principle of his system to longhand and printing, Pitman, in association with Alexander J. Ellis, a scholarly filologist and fonetician, devised a fonetic English alphabet, promoted it in his *Phonographic Journal* (founded 1842), and organ-

ized the Phonetic Society (1843). His alfabet, as "reduced to a satisfactory working state" in 1847, consisted of 40 letters. Of these 16 wer new, and not all of them wer tipografically good.

Even if Pitman's alfabet had been beyond sientific and esthetic criticism, it would hav stood little chance of adoption. The temper of the English-speaking peoples is unfavorable to violent changes in the written and printed page. The printing trade wil always oppose the addition of new letters to the alfabet and wil never accept them until forst to do so by an insistent public demand. To ad several letters at one time would not only compel every printing house to purchase large quantities of the new tipes and of specially arranged cases to hold the enlarged fonts, but would involv costly los of time while compositors wer learning the new letters, the new spellings, and the new positions of all the letters in the new stile of case.

Unsuccessful Experimenters

Actually, Pitman's fonetic alfabet never advanst beyond the experimental stage. He kept making changes that wer confusing to those who tried to follow him, and that Ellis did not approve, thus dissolving their association. Pitman's uncertainty encouraged others in England and America, both educators and lay experimenters, who had been converted to the fonetic idea, to put forth individual modifications of the Pitman alfabet, and, in some cases, schemes of their own invention. Several of these experimenters—some of whom had little or no filologic or fonetic training—went to the expense of having special tipes cast, and sought to defray it by the sale of primers, readers, books, and periodicals, printed in the new caracters.

None of them gained any considerable following. Teachers and the public were inclined to regard the conflicting schemes of these rival reformers with indifference, or with suspicion as commercial rather than as purely scientific and educational enterprises. Nevertheless, this propaganda for phonetic reform, actively carried on for more than 30 years by determined, if mutually disagreeing, enthusiasts, had a beneficial effect. It undoubtedly stimulated philologic experts to unite in directing public attention to the irrationality of English spelling, and to make moderate and reasonable proposals for its gradual simplification.

American Philologists Take Action

The American Philological Association, in 1875, appointed a committee consisting of Professor Francis A. March, of Lafayette College; Professor J. Hammond Trumbull and Professor W. D. Whitney, of Yale; Professor S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania; and Professor F. J. Child, of Harvard, to consider the whole subject of the reform of English spelling. The Association made many recommendations based on the successive reports of the Committee.

An International Convention for the Amendment of English Orthography was held in Philadelphia, August 14-17, 1876, "to settle upon some satisfactory plan of labor for the prosecution of the work so happily begun by the American Philological Association and various other educational associations in this country and England". The attendance was widely representative of British and American scholarship.

The members of the convention organized as a Spelling Reform Association; annual and quarterly meetings were held, the membership was largely in-

creast, a *Bulletin* was issued, addresses wer made, articles wer written, and in these and other ways the members "set themselves to produce and concentrate dissatisfaction with the old spelling". The recommendations of the American Philological Association, which included certain changes in the alfabet, and many simplifications of spelling, wer adopted. A special list of 11 words, *ar, catalog, definit, gard, giv, hav, infinit, liv, tho, thru, wisht*, was approved for immediate use, with particular emfasis on *hav, giv, liv*.

The desirability of the reform of English spelling was urged, previous to 1880, by several State Teachers' Associations, by many influential journals, and by men of such eminent scholarship as President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia; President Noah Porter, of Yale; President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins; Professor A. P. Peabody, of Harvard; and Professor James Hadley, of Yale.

British Teachers and Filologists Organize

The National Union of Elementary Teachers, representing about 10,000 teachers in England and Wales, past almost unanimously, in 1876, a resolution in favor of a royal commission to inquire into the subject of English spelling with a view to reforming and simplifying it.

A British Spelling Reform Association was organized in 1879, with A. H. Sayce, professor of filology, Oxford, as president; and with Alexander Bain, professor of logic, Aberdeen; Charles Darwin; Alexander J. Ellis, president of the Philological Society (London); J. H. Gladstone, sientist and author of "Spelling Reform" (1878); John Lubbock; J. A. H. Murray, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary; Isaac Pit-

man; Walter William Skeat, professor of Anglo-Saxon, Cambridge, and author of the English Etymological Dictionary; Henry Sweet, the eminent filologist and editor of Old and Middle English texts; and Alfred Tennyson on its list of vice-presidents, which included three former presidents of the Philological Society.

The Philological Society, in 1880, recommended many changes in the spelling of English words, which were printed in a pamphlet entitled "Partial corrections of English spellings approved by the Philological Society". The American Philological Association took joint action with the Philological Society on the amendment of English spelling in 1883, on the basis of which 24 joint rules were printed in the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association for that year.

N. E. A. Adopts 12 Words

This movement, begun with so much enthusiasm both in England and in America, was carried on in the United States by the Spelling Reform Association for more than 30 years. The National Education Association, in 1898, gave its approval to the movement and adopted the simplified spellings known as the Twelve Words (*catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, program, tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout*), and has used them in its publications ever since. (In 1916 the Association adopted the rule for simplifying *-ed* to *-t*, when so pronounced, in past tenses of verbs. See page 26.)

Unfortunately, while the Spelling Reform Association had in its ranks the best scholarship in the country, it had in its treasury only such funds as the scholars themselves could contribute—not enough to carry on an effective campaign.

Simplified Spelling Board Continues the Movement

When support for an activ propaganda was offerd by Mr. Carnegie in 1906, the Simplified Spelling Board was organized to conduct it, drawing its membership from the American Philological Association, the Philological Society (London), the Spelling Reform Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the National Education Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other representativ bodies of scholars and educators, as wel as from the front rank of men of letters and men of affairs. The Board thus continues without historical break the movement started by the American Philological Association in 1875, counting among its giding spirits the men most prominently associated with the movement from its organized beginnings on both sides of the Atlantic.

Advizory Council

The membership of the Board is, for convenience, limited to 50; but, in order to hav the benefit of as wide and representativ expression of educated opinion as possible in reference to its immediate and future proposals, the Board invited a large number of scholars, educators, and others interested in intellectual and social progress to act as an Advizory Council.

The qualifications for membership in the Council ar the same as those expected for membership in the Board—a belief in the principle and in the immediate practis of simplified spelling in some degree, and a recognized status and influence as educator, scholar, writer, or man of affairs. It is representativ of all parts of the country and of all fases of educated opinion favorable to the general idea that English

spelling can be and ought to be improved. It constitutes a body upon whose united opinion the general public may confidently rely. Its membership is approximately 250.

Purpose of the Board

The chief aim of the Simplified Spelling Board is to arouse a wide interest in English spelling and to direct attention to its present caotic condition—a condition far worse than that existing in any other modern European language—in the belief that, when the peoples who speak English understand how imperfect for its purpose their present spelling really is, they will be eager to aid an organized, intelligent, sistematic effort to better it, as it has been slowly betterd here and there by individual effort in the past.

The simplification of spelling is not an unconscious process, inevitable without human effort. Every changed spelling now in general use—and few words hav escaped some change in spelling, iether for the better, as *fish* from *fysshe*, *dog* from *dogge*, or for the worse, as *rhyme* from *rime*, *delight* from *delite*—was once the overt act of a single writer who was followd at first by a small minority. If there is to be substantial improvement in the future, somebody must be willing to point the way, to set the example, to propose the next step in advance.

This responsibility the Board has undertaken in the interest of the coming generations. Having among its members not only scholars and educators, men of letters, and men of affairs, but also specialists in linguistic sience, including the editors of leading dictionaries—British and American—it claims the right to be credited with some knowledge of the English language, of

the history of English orthograpy, and of the difficulties to be overcome in simplifying it. It believes that these difficulties can best be met and overcome under the leadership of an association organized for the purpose, in order that every simplification proposed shall have behind it a sufficient weight of educated opinion to commend its acceptance by the public.

Not Radical or Revolutionary

The Board, accordingly, mindful of the history of English spelling and the nature of its growth, does not propose any "radical" or "revolutionary" scheme of reform, or any sudden and violent changes. Far from desiring immediately to relax the existing rules and analogies of English spelling, it aims to make them more certain, to extend them, and to enforce them, so as to get rid of needless exceptions and to produce a greater regularity.

On the other hand, the Board makes no claim to "authority", and its proposals must stand on their own merits, each for itself. There is, in fact, no final standard of orthograpy. Nowhere is there any authority to set up such a standard. Spelling is never stable. All that the accepted dictionaries can legitimately do is to record the varying usages. Their editors have received no charter to decide finally between conflicting forms. Their function is fulfilled when they have stated the facts.

Gradual and Progressiv

The Simplified Spelling Board, however, as an independent body of men, who have at heart only the interests of civilization, makes its appeal to the reason of mankind. It desires to establish a better and more

reasonable usage in respect to the spelling of some words, and to restore former usage when that is better and more reasonable than modern usage. It desires to do this gradually, in keeping with the genius of the language, and progressively, in accordance with the spirit of the race.

Principles Adopted

Its recommendations, accordingly, have been based on the following principles:

- 1) When current usage offers a choice of spellings, to adopt the shortest and simplest. **EXAMPLES:** *blest*, not *blessed* (1 sil.) ; *catalog*, not *catalogue*; *center*, not *centre*; *check*, not *cheque* or *checque*; *gage*, not *gauge*; *gram*, not *gramme*; *honor*, not *honour*; *license*, not *licence*; *maneuver*, not *manoeuvre*; *mold*, not *mould*; *plow*, not *plough*; *quartet*, not *quartette*; *rime*, not *rhyme*; *tho*, not *though*; *traveler*, not *traveller*.
- 2) Whenever practicable, to omit silent letters. **EXAMPLES:** *activ*, not *active*; *anser*, not *answer*; *bluf*, not *bluff*; *definit*, not *definite*; *det*, not *debt*; *eg*, not *egg*; *engin*, not *engine*; *frend*, not *friend*; *hart*, not *heart*; *helth*, not *health*; *promis*, not *promise*; *scool*, not *school*; *shal*, not *shall*; *suf-fraget*, not *suffragette*; *thru*, not *through*; *trolly*, not *trolley*; *yu*, not *you*.
- 3) To follow the simpler rather than the more complex of existing analogies. **EXAMPLES:** *aker*, not *acre*; *buro*, not *bureau*; *deciet*, not *deceit*; *enuf*, not *enough*; *maskerade*, not *masquerade*; *spritely*, not *sprightly*; *telefone*, not *telephone*; *tung*, not *tongue*; *wize*, not *wise*.

- 4) Keeping in view that the logical goal of the movement is the eventual restoration of English spelling to the fonetic basis from which in the course of centuries and thru various causes it has widely departed, to propose no changes that ar inconsistent with that ideal.

Outline of Program

Of course, as long as this process of progressiv simplification is going on, inconsistencies wil remain in English spelling; but critics should bear in mind that the inconsistencies ar here now, and that every simplification adopted reduces the total number and helps to make the spelling more nearly uniform and more rational than it was before. Even when every simplification possible with our present alfabet is adopted, English spelling, like the spelling of every other language, wil stil fall short of sientific precision and perfection; but it wil be vastly improved over what it is today. If the English-speaking races of that day should become dissatisfied with the imperfections then remaining in English spelling, the adoption of a more nearly fonetic sistem of orthografy may wel be left to them.

Stedy Progress Toward the Goal

In the meantime, it is no sufficient argument against making some improvements now that they ar not those ultimately most desirable. Such an attitude, if universally maintaind, would hav blockt all progress in the past. Those who would postpone the encouragement and adoption of any reform in spelling until a perfect sistem should be evolvd, ar in the position of those who would refuse to improve their morals until the arrival

of the millennium—an attitude that would forever prevent it from arriving. And just as there can be no general agreement among mankind today as to exactly what the millennium will be like when it comes, so it is futile for any man or any body of men to predict the precise form in which we shall spell when our spelling shall be as nearly adapted to its purpose as will satisfy human requirements.

The best we can do now is to view our goal as an ideal toward which we must progress with what speed we may along the way marked out for us by the principles that plainly lead to it.

Activities of the Board

The Board maintains an Executive Office in the City of New York, and holds an annual meeting in April, at which it receives reports of the progress made, discusses and adopts plans for the future, elects officers, etc. Between meetings, the work is carried on under the direction of the Trustees.

Immediately on its organization the Board began an active propaganda by sending forth a preliminary circular in which it asked those who sympathized with its aims to take a simple initial step. Inclosed with the circular was a list of 300 common words of which alternative spellings, one more simple and regular than the others, are given by the leading dictionaries and sanctioned by the usage of eminent writers. All who approved the aims of the Board were asked to sign a card agreeing to use the simpler forms as far as practicable.

The response to this circular was beyond expectation. Within a few months many of the leading philologists, educators, scientists, and men of letters, announced their adhesion; and thousands of teachers, physicians,

lawyers, clergymen, and other professional men; business men, firms and corporations; editors and publishers signed the agreement. The number of these "Signers" is constantly increasing; but even so, it represents only a small proportion of those who approve and use the simpler spellings, as has been established by special canvases and thru correspondence.

Influential Support Enlisted

The Board of Superintendents of New York City in 1906 unanimously recommended the use of the List of 300 Words in the New York City schools.

The Modern Language Association of America, in the same year, adopted the same list for use in its publications, and has since accepted the later recommendations of the Board, and has in some instances gone beyond them.

President Roosevelt adopted this list (300 Words) in his official correspondence; and his recommendation in 1906 that the Government Printing Office adopt the same style, when not otherwise requested, gave the movement wide publicity. The discussion that followed, both in the Congress and in the press, afforded the friends of orthographic reform an extraordinary opportunity—of which they did not fail to take advantage—to present their arguments and appeals. The results of this publicity were distinctly favorable.

The National Education Association, in 1907, approved the work of the Simplified Spelling Board, and directed the use of the simpler spellings of the 300 Words in the publications of the Association. (See also pages 14 and 26.)

State Teachers' Associations in all sections of the country passed resolutions favorable to the movement.

Leading periodicals and newspapers, including the *Literary Digest*, *Independent*, *Current Literature*, *Educational Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Chicago Tribune*, and *Minneapolis Journal*, were prompt to approve the work of the Board and to adopt some of its recommendations.

General Progress

In the course of the next 7 years the Board issued and freely distributed 3 more lists of recommended spellings; an Alfabetic List of all the words included in the first 3 lists; and 21 other circulars, setting forth arguments for the reform of English spelling, written by eminent men in various callings.

It appointed many volunteer Local Agents; supplied speakers of note to make public addresses; organized a leag of periodicals and newspapers and began in 1909 the quarterly publication of the *Simplified Spelling Bulletin*, to serv as a medium of news and discussion.

By these and other legitimate means of publicity the Board gaind additional thousands of adherents, counting among them a great many members of the faculties of American universities, colleges, and normal scools; teachers in elementary and high scools; professional and business men. A gratifying number of institutions of higher learning formally approved the movement, and adopted the use of simplified spellings in their official publications and correspondence. Scool sistems in many cities and towns granted permission to teach the simpler spellings in their clasrooms; and the authors of several spelling-books included the recommendations of the Board iether in the main text or in an appendix. Commercial firms and corporations in great numbers, and many of them of high reputa-

tion, began a rapidly increasing use of simplified spellings in their office correspondence and advertizing.

Simplified Spelling in Great Britain

In the meantime eminent advocates of better spelling in Great Britain organized (September 10, 1908) the Simplified Spelling Society, with eventual objects identical with those of the Simplified Spelling Board, and to work in simpathy with it. Its membership included Walter William Skeat, its first president, James A. H. Murray, Henry Bradley, F. J. Furnivall, and William Archer, of Great Britain; James W. Bright, Andrew Carnegie, and Thomas R. Lounsbury, of America, all members of the Simplified Spelling Board; Gilbert Murray, J. W. Mackail, and A. S. Napier, professor of English, Oxford; H. C. K. Wyld, professor of English, Liverpool; William Ramsay, James Bryce, H. Stanley Jevons, Edward Dowden, Walter Leaf, G. C. Moore Smith, Frederick Pollock, Alfred W. Pollard, Walter Ripman, and many other men of distinction in scholarship, letters, and public life.

S. S. S. Makes Rapid Hedway

The Society began at once an activ propaganda, issuing many pamphlets and circulars, and publishing a monthly magazine, the *Pioneer of Simplified Spelling*. Its membership rapidly increast, many prominent scool men and women enthusiastically enlisting for the reform. Michael E. Sadler, vice-chancellor of the University of Leeds; H. G. Wells, the novelist; Daniel Jones; G. B. Hunter, bilder of the "Mauretania"; W. H. Rouse, hedmaster of Perse Grammar Scool, Cambridge; and W. Temple, hedmaster of Repton Grammar Scool, wer notable recruits.

International Conferences

A conference between delegates from the Board and the Society, selected for their filologic competence, took place at University College, London, in September, 1911. A similar conference, pland for 1914, was prevented by the breaking out of the War. The Society goes somewhat farther than the Board in its recommendations, and has adopted a fonetic scheme of notation in which only the present letters of the English alfabet ar used. The two organizations ar, however, in thoro accord as to the ultimate aim of the reform; and the British experiment is watcht with interest from America.

Imperial Education Conference

An Imperial Education Conference, attended by officially appointed delegates from all the provinces of the British Empire, was held in London, April and May, 1911. "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" was the subject of addresses by E. R. Edwards, an Inspector of the Board of Education, and by A. H. Mackay, Superintendent of Education, Nova Scotia, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board. The Conference thereupon adopted the following resolution:

That this Conference is of the opinion that the simplification of English spelling is a matter of urgent importance in all parts of the Empire, calling for such practical steps in every country as may appear most conducive to the ultimate attainment of the end in view—the creation, in connection with the subject, of an enlightened public opinion and the direction of it to the maintenance, in its purity and simplicity among all English-speaking peoples, of the common English tongue.

Petition for an Imperial Commission

Encouraged by this overwhelming expression of British educational approval, the Simplified Spelling Society drafted a petition to the Prime Minister, asking for the appointment of an Imperial Commission, "which should include scholars, teachers, men of letters, and men of business", to consider the whole question of the reform of English spelling, "to report whether reform be practicable, and, if so, to indicate what ought to be its nature, and how it may best be introduced".

Many thousands of signatures have been obtained to this petition in all parts of the British Empire and in the United States. It will be presented as soon as conditions are more favorable for its consideration and for the carrying out of its specified objects.

Aggressive Campaigns in America

The Simplified Spelling Board, shortly after the issue of its Fourth List, resolved to propose no further changes in spelling until the recommendations already made should be still more widely accepted, but to devote its income and energies mainly to an intensive field campaign of education. Field Representatives of professorial rank were engaged, and in 1914 an aggressive campaign was organized to win a more general official approval of the aims of the Board by the leading educational institutions of the United States.

Universities, Colleges, and Normal Schools

The results obtained by this campaign in the following years were extremely gratifying. Several hundred universities, colleges, and normal schools, with tens of

thousands of teachers, and hundreds of thousands of students, were led either to use simplified spellings in their official publications and correspondence, or to permit students to use them in written work. Nearly 40 per cent of these institutions, including many State universities, formally approved the movement, in most cases by faculty resolution, and adopted in all cases more than 200 of the simpler spellings, and in some cases many more.

Returns from a questionnaire addressed in 1916 to all the American universities and colleges (exclusive of those for Negroes and Indians) listed in the Educational Directory issued by the United States Bureau of Education, showed that 57 per cent of these institutions (72 per cent of those heard from) recognized and accepted the simplified spellings of the Board; and that nearly 25 per cent had agreed to use simpler spellings in their official publications and correspondence. Only 18 per cent placed themselves on record as opposed to the movement. The institutions comprising the remaining 25 per cent either gave noncommittal answers or failed to respond to repeated inquiries.

National Education Association

The most noteworthy result of the Board's activities among the members of the teaching profession was the action taken by the National Education Association in adopting (July 7, 1916) the spelling *-t* for *-ed* in past tenses of English verbs ending in *-ed*, pronouncing *t*, and in consistently using it in its official publications and correspondence. The Association, by its acceptance of this rule—which simplifies the spelling of more than 900 words in addition to the Twelve Words adopted in 1898—and by its preference for the simpler of alter-

nativ spellings having dictionary recognition, as shown by its action (1907) in directing the use of the simpler spellings of the 300 Words in its publications, approves and regularly uses about 1,500 simplified spellings.

Newspapers and Magazines

The rapid increase of educational support encouraged the Board to undertake coincidentally a special campaign among editors and publishers to promote the use of simplified spellings in the press. As a result, hundreds of newspapers and periodicals—including the *Philadelphia North American*; *Chicago Post*; *Cleveland Press*; *Cincinnati Post*; *Worcester Telegram*; *Detroit Times*; *Denver Post, News, Times, Express*; *Columbus Citizen*; *Louisville Herald*; *Des Moines Capital, News*; *Topeka Capital, Journal*; *Seattle Star*; *Lincoln Nebraska State Journal, News*; *Wichita Beacon*; *Tacoma Ledger, News*; *Peoria Journal*; and many other dailies in important cities—are now using the Twelve Words and most of the other simpler spellings in the List of 300 Words. The total circulation of all these publications is counted in millions.

The National Editorial Association (1916), “desiring to cooperate with the National Education Association, the Simplified Spelling Board, and other educational organizations, in their efforts to accustom the general public to the use of simplified spelling in print”, approved the use of the Twelve Words, adopted them for use in the official publications and correspondence of the Association, and recommended their use by individual members in their respective newspapers. Similar action was taken by various other editorial and newspaper associations.

Handbook of Simplified Spelling

Experience gained in these several campaigns soon developed three outstanding needs: *first*, a Handbook of Simplified Spelling that should cover succinctly the various phases of the subject treated in the separate circulars issued up to that time by the Board, and to take their place for general distribution; *second*, a general revision and more complete coordination of the rules; and *third*, a selection of the rules most suitable for special emphasis at the present stage of the movement, with an alphabetic list of all the words in common use simplified in spelling by the rules, for incorporation in the Handbook.

The preparation of such a Handbook was accordingly begun, under the direction of the Trustees, by the Secretary; while the work of revision and selection of the rules was carried on by the Filology Committee of the Trustees, specially appointed by the Board as a Committee on Review, Plan, and Scope. After long-continued and painstaking deliberations, the Committee submitted its conclusions, which were approved, rendering possible the publication of the Handbook — issued originally in 3 separate parts — of which this (pages 1-32) is Part 1.

Part 2 sets forth the leading arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the current orthography. (Redy July, 1919.)

Part 3 presents the rules for simplified spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the stage the movement has now reached, a special list of words in simpler spellings not covered by the rules, and a dictionary list of words changed in spelling by these recommendations. (Redy October, 1919.)

A Patriotic Service

Pending the completion of the important tasks involved in the preparation of the Handbook, the Board measurably reduced its field activities, which the unrest in the colleges and schools, incidental to the reorganization of educational work to meet the conditions imposed by the country's entry into war, in itself made advisable. As more favorable conditions develop, the Board will expand its efforts to the extent that financial support and volunteer effort may be forthcoming. It trusts that the great part that a rational simplification of English spelling can take, not only in the more speedy Americanization of our foreign population, but in rendering English more available as a means of international communication, will forcibly appeal to all those who cherish these patriotic aims, and will make it possible to continue on an enlarged scale its work for this important educational reform.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

Original members: E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,* chancellor of the University of Nebraska; O. C. BLACKMER,* fonetician and publisher, Oak Park, Ill.; DAVID J. BREWER,* justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; ANDREW CARNEGIE*; SAMUEL L. CLEMENS* ("Mark Twain"); MELVIL DEWEY, author and library economist; ISAAC K. FUNK,* editor and publisher of the Standard Dictionary; LYMAN J. GAGE, formerly secretary of the Treasury; RICHARD WATSON GILDER,* editor of *The Century Magazine*; WILLIAM T. HARRIS,* U. S. Commissioner of Education; GEORGE HEMPL, professor of English in the University of Michigan

*Deceased.

(now professor of Germanic filology in Stanford University); THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,* author; HENRY HOLT, publisher, editor, and author; WILLIAM JAMES,* professor of filosofy in Harvard University; DAVID STARR JORDAN, president (now chancellor) of Stanford University; THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY,* professor of English in Yale University; FRANCIS A. MARCH,* professor of English in Lafayette College; BRANDER MATTHEWS, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University; WILLIAM W. MORROW, judge of the U. S. Circuit Court; CHARLES P. G. SCOTT, etimological editor of the Century Dictionary; HOMER H. SEERLEY, president of Iowa State Teachers College; BENJAMIN E. SMITH,* editor of the Century Dictionary; CHARLES E. SPRAGUE,* financier and author; CALVIN THOMAS,* professor of Germanic languages and literatures in Columbia University; E. O. VAILE, formerly editor of the *Educational Weekly*, Chicago; WILLIAM HAYES WARD,* editor of *The Independent*.

Elected in the next twelv months: WILLIAM ARCHER, author and critic, London, England; HENRY BRADLEY, associate editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, formerly president of the Philological Society; FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL,* founder and director of the Early English Text Society, etc., formerly editor of the Philological Society's (now the Oxford) English Dictionary; ALEXANDER H. MACKAY, superintendent of education, Nova Scotia; WILLIAM F. MACLEAN, M. P., editor of the Toronto (Ont.) *World*; WILLIAM H. MAXWELL, city superintendent (now emeritus) of scools, New York; JAMES A. H. MURRAY,* editor of the Oxford English Dictionary, formerly president of the Philological Society; THEODORE ROOSEVELT,* president of

*Deceast.

the United States; WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT,* professor of Anglo-Saxon in Cambridge University, author of the Etymological Dictionary, formerly president of the Philological Society; ANDREW D. WHITE,* formerly president of Cornell University; JOSEPH WRIGHT, professor of comparative filology in Oxford University, editor of the English Dialect Dictionary.

Elected to fill the vacancies thereafter occurring: HENRY M. BELDEN, professor of English in the University of Missouri; ELMER E. BROWN, chancellor of New York University; RICHARD E. BURTON, professor of English literature in the University of Minnesota; NATHANIEL BUTLER, professor of Education in the University of Chicago; GEORGE W. CABLE, author and sociologist; HERMANN COLLITZ, professor of Germanic filology in Johns Hopkins University; GEORGE O. CURME, professor of Germanic filology in Northwestern University; CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, consulting engineer; GANO DUNN, president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation; OLIVER F. EMERSON, professor of English in Western Reserve University; DAVID FELMLEY, president of Illinois State Normal University; IRVING FISHER, professor of political economy in Yale University; WILLIAM TRUFANT FOSTER, president of Reed College; HAMLIN GARLAND, author; CHARLES H. GRANDGENT, professor of Romance languages in Harvard University; EMIL G. HIRSCH, professor of Rabbinical Literature in the University of Chicago, and editor of the *Reform Advocate*; HAMILTON HOLT, editor of *The Independent*; EDWIN M. HOPKINS, professor of English language in the University of Kansas; H. STANLEY JEVONS, lecturer in economics and political science in the University College of South

*Deceast.

Wales and Monmouthshire (now professor of economics in the University of Allahabad, India); WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN, surgeon and scientist, Philadelphia; JOHN R. KIRK, president of the First District Normal School, Missouri; FRED J. MILLER, formerly general manager of factories, the Remington Typewriter Company, now Major in Ordnance Department, U. S. Army; HENRY GALLUP PAINE, secretary of the Simplified Spelling Board; EDWARD O. SISSON, president of the University of Montana; DAVID M. SOLOAN, principal of the Provincial Normal College, Nova Scotia; ROBERT STOUT, Chief Justice of New Zealand; JOHN S. P. TATLOCK, professor of English filology in Stanford University; FRANK W. TAUSSIG, professor of political economy in Harvard University, chairman United States Tarif Commission; JOHN CRESSON TRAUTWINE, JR., engineer, Philadelphia; THOMAS G. TUCKER, professor of classical filology in the University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; EDWARD J. WHEELER, editor of *Current Opinion*.

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 2

THE CASE FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Handbook

Part 1 contains a brief sketch of the history of English spelling, showing how and why, in the course of centuries, it has ceased to function as a guide to pronunciation; an account of the successive efforts, beginning as early as 1554, to restore this function; a report of the progress made by the Simplified Spelling Board since its organization in 1906.

Part 2 presents the arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the prevailing orthography.

Part 3 contains the Rules for Simplified Spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the present stage of the movement, a Special List of words in simpler spellings not covered by the Rules, and a Dictionary List of the words in common use changed in spelling by these recommendations.

REASONS FOR SIMPLIFYING

Choice of Methods

It has been shown by abundant example in Part 1 that English spelling is marred by absurdities and inconsistencies that call for improvement if it is ever to

be made a satisfactory instrument for recording the sounds of English speech.

A choice of two ways lies open to those who would undertake the task. They may elect to reform our spelling suddenly or gradually — by immediate adoption of a fonetic scheme of notation, or by progressive elimination of present irregularities.

Fonetic Goal

The Simplified Spelling Board has put itself on record as recognizing that the ultimate goal of the movement is, and must logically be, a fonetic alfabet with enuf letters to represent, at least approximately, each separate sound heard in the standard English speech. By "standard English speech" is ment English as spoken by those whose training and scolarship entitle them to be considered as authorities on the subject; and among whom — whether American, British Insular, or British Colonial — there is substantial agreement. This standard pronunciation is recorded, likewise with substantial agreement, in the leading dictionaries by means of various "keys to pronunciation." These "keys" ar, in fact, fairly accurate, tho inconvenient, and in only one instance sientifically simple, schemes of fonetic notation.

Reasons for Gradual Approach

It may reasonably be askt why the Board, having this ideal goal in view, advocates its attainment by gradual approach rather than at a single bound. The anser is, for the same reason that we walk across the street insted of leaping from curb to curb. The one is the customary, natural method of reaching our destination, and one that experience has shown to be wel

within our powers. The other is theoretically more expeditious, but practically would delay all progress while mankind was seeking to develop a degree of muscular energy and concentration of purpose beyond anything of which it has hitherto proved itself capable.

The Customary Method

The changes that have been made in English spelling in the past have all come into use gradually, one or two at a time — so gradually, in fact, that at all times, as today, there have been, and are, many words spelled in more than one way on equal authority of good usage. Accordingly, in proposing further changes, the Board has preferred to follow the customary method, natural to the genius of the race, rather than to attempt to force the acceptance of an entirely novel and violently revolutionary scheme of spelling, no matter how ideal and scientifically admirable it might be.

Acceleration Possible

“Gradual,” however, is a word of elastic definition, and gradual progress may be made much more rapidly and surely under one set of conditions than under another—under the conditions that the Board aims to establish, for example, than under those that have hitherto prevailed.

The changes that have appeared in English spelling in the past have been the results of individual initiative and example — some of them inspired by knowledge, reason, and common-sense, but others resulting from erroneous notions concerning the true function of spelling, from ignorance of the history of the language, and from etimologic or filologic incompetence, yet accepted by a public misled by the supposed learning of

writers whose literary reputations were won on other grounds than sound scholarship in English.

The Simplified Spelling Board believes that changes based on a thorough knowledge of the history of English spelling, formulated by philologic experts, put forth by a society composed of leading scholars, lexicographers, educators, men of letters, and men of affairs, and made the subject of an organized propaganda, will win recognition and acceptance much more rapidly than sporadic and haphazard changes left to take their chances in appealing to popular fancy.

Practical Considerations

Moreover, as a body of practical men with vision — not visionaries — the Simplified Spelling Board at its inception recognized that it stood face to face with a very general spirit of opposition to any change in English spelling.

This opposition expressed itself in many ways, but was itself an expression of the inborn conservatism that is one of the strongest characteristics of the English-speaking peoples, and one of their best characteristics when based on logical deductions from past experience. Unfortunately, the opposition to spelling-reform, while based on misinformation, or no information, and on bad habits slowly acquired and firmly fixed, was not the less powerful on that account.

The Thin Edge of the Wedge

The Board, accordingly, early perceived that no real progress could be made until this opposition should be penetrated and disintegrated by spreading correct information in regard to English spelling, and by appealing to the enlightened judgment, the hatred of sham

and pretense, and the spirit of fair play, that are even more admirable characteristics of the race.

It seeks by the moderateness of its recommendations to disarm antagonism; by getting some of the simpler spellings into wider use, to demonstrate their reasonableness; to accustom the public to the idea that there is nothing sacrosanct about the spelling of any word; and so to open the way to a more general and systematic advance.

Policy of the Board

The policy adopted by the Board in making its recommendations is fully set forth in Part 1, pp. 16 - 20, and in Part 3, pp. 2 - 4. Briefly, it is to follow the simpler rather than the more complex of the existing analogies, to drop silent letters whenever practicable, and to propose no changes — even for the sake of immediate advantage — that violate established fonetic principles, and so would impede direct progress toward the goal of a practically fonetic notation of the sounds of English speech.

Illustrations of Policy

For example, the convention that *e* final silent after a single consonant indicates that the preceding vowel is "long," is common in English spelling. To adopt it as a general rule would shorten the spelling of many words in accordance with prevailing analogies, and in particular would abolish the disturbing *gh* (formerly pronounced) in words like *fight*, *light*, *night*, etc., by spelling them *fite*, *lite*, *nite*, etc. Unfortunately, this convention is unfonetic and, tho practically convenient, is scientifically awkward. The Board recognizes it, by recommending that *e* final be dropped in words like *ac-*

tiv(e), *definit*(e), *determin*(e), *promis*(e), etc., where the preceding vowel is "short" ; retains it — until the public is prepared to accept a better principle of notation — in words like *alive*, *finite*, *define*, etc., where the preceding vowel is "long" ; but does not advise its extension.

Silent Letters as Diacritics

To indicate the quantity or quality of a vowel by the addition of another, silent, letter, insted of by a diacritic mark, or "accent," is a frequent, and — with the present paucity of vowel signs, and the wel-founded prejudice against diacritics — a defensible practis in English spelling. Iether method is a makeshift; and, while the use of diacritics is the more sientific method, the use of silent letters has certain practical advantages. The objection to it on sientific grounds is that it givs rize to vowel combinations that ar not — what all vowel combinations should be — true difthongs. To separate the diacritic sign — whether a simple mark or another letter — from the vowel it is used to qualify by an intervening consonant is, however, clumsy and unsientific, demanding amendment.

Not Inconsistent

In recommending the spellings *delite* and *spritely*, the Board does no violence to its principles, since in these two instances it seeks merely to restore historic and les objectionable forms. *Delight* came into the language as *delite*, and has no relation to any of the words ending in *-ight*. Its changed spelling, to accord with a more complex analogy, was made without justification. A similar attempt to change *sprite* to *spright* was not permanently successful, but by a curi-

ous perversity the form *sprightly* has persisted in use. The adjectiv should, of course, be regularly formd from the noun by the simple addition of *-ly*, and should not involv a change in the spelling of the primitiv.

The Board has exercized similar care in making all its recommendations, and apparent inconsistencies can be shown to be such in appearance only. To analize all the recommendations in detail would take space that would excede the limits of the present publication; but the Board, thru its Secretary, wil at all times be glad to make clear in correspondence any points that may remain doubtful in the minds of readers of the Handbook.

More Correct Sientifically and Historically

The changes that the Board recommends wil make our orthografty more correct than it is now both sien- tifically and historically, because its recommendations ar consistently made with a view to restoring English spelling to the practically fonetic basis on which it was founded. The Board does not make the claim that all its recommendations wil result in restoring historic spellings, tho literary precedent can be found for most of them; for English spelling, while practically fonetic in its origins, was imperfectly so. The ultimate aim being to establish a consistently sien- tific mode of spelling, the Board hopes, as in course of time this objectiv is more nearly approacht, that the imperfectly fonetic historic forms wil gradually disappear, giving place to better notations.

Make It Easier to Spel Correctly

The simplifications in spelling proposed by the Sim- plified Spelling Board, as they become accepted as good

usage, will make it easier for those who write English to spel in accordance with the usage then current than it is today to spel in accordance with the usage now current. This applies, of course, more especially to those who shall be taught the new usage originally than to those who have laboriously learned the present usage by force of memory, and who may prefer to adopt the new. But even these, when they shall have mastered the few simple principles set forth in this Handbook, will find it easier to spel correctly — that is, in accordance with current usage.

This will be because every simplification proposed eliminates one or more of the present irregularities, and either extends the prevailing analogy, or substitutes a simpler and more reasonable analogy — in most cases based on historic precedent — for two or more conflicting analogies.

It needs no profound argument to demonstrate that the more nearly English spelling can be made to approach absolute regularity, by doing away with confusing and arbitrary exceptions, with conflicting analogies, and with needless or misleading silent letters, the easier it will be to learn it and to write it.

One Final Rule for Spelling

With the ultimate adoption of a fonetic scheme of notation, there would be only one rule for spelling — “Spel as yu pronounce.” It would then be easier to spel correctly than incorrectly. It is no objection that in that case individuals might not always agree with one another as to the spelling of certain words, or with the spelling representing the conventional standard of pronunciation. Since the spelling would correctly represent the speech of the writer, it would present no

more difficulty to the eye of the ordinary reader than the current variations in English pronunciation present to the ear of the ordinary listener.

An Invaluable Record

Such variations in spelling as would inevitably occur in the writing of persons of limited schooling, or as would be used by more highly educated persons who wish to enforce their own methods of pronunciation, would automatically constitute an invaluable record of the variations in English speech in different localities and at successive periods. In other words, the history of the growth and development of the living English tongue would be preserved in the writings of those who spoke it — a result impossible of attainment, even by scholars, with the crystallized, conventionalized English spelling of the last two hundred years.

Talking "by Ear"

Since our current orthography bears no real relation to the present pronunciation, but is at best an imperfect attempt to represent that of the Elizabethan period, English pronunciation has become almost entirely a matter of oral tradition — as unsafe a guide in regard to correctness in speech as it is in regard to correctness in history. We learn to talk, and continue to talk, entirely "by ear," and with the same tendency to uncertainty and variation as do those who play music by ear. The musician who wishes to play accurately, however, can correct his faulty memory or wrong impressions by reference to the printed score, which exactly represents to him the sounds recorded by the composer. No such convenient and infallible guide exists for those who wish to speak English accurately.

Slovenly Speech Due to Present Spelling

This dependence on oral tradition is responsible for the slovenly and slipshod pronunciation so prevalent and so deplorable, and against which those who revere the language, and who desire to preserv its purity and precision, vainly contend. It is responsible for that failure to indicate the respectiv values of the vowel sounds, especially in unstrest sillables, and of certain consonants, that now mar the speech of even the most highly educated. It is responsible for the tendency to slur over many sounds, to run words together, to adopt passing fads, and to create wide divergences in the English spoken not only in separate parts of the world, but in different sections of each country.

Better Spelling, Better Speech

If all who speak English could always hav had before their eyes in every book, magazine, and newspaper, the pronunciation of every word indicated by its spelling, it is difficult to believ that so wide departures from the accepted standards of English speech as ar prevalent today could hav occurd.

Changes in pronunciation ar inevitable in every living language, of course, and wil not be stopt by adhering to spellings that represent former rather than current values; but if spelling changed with pronunciation, the changes themselvs would rapidly become standardized, since every one who could read would speedily learn what they wer, and would be led to adopt them.

Changes in spelling made by individual writers would direct attention to the new pronunciations indicated, and would giv rize to comment and discussion. More heed would be paid to pronunçiation; and with

the constantly improving standards of education, and the eventual abolition of illiteracy, there would be a constantly increasing tendency to follow the best models.

Every step taken now to simplify English spelling, to make it represent more accurately the spoken word, is a step toward restoring the purity and precision of English speech.

Spelling and Education

In the preceding pages the Simplified Spelling Board has undertaken to show that the changes it proposes will make our spelling more correct scientifically and historically, will make it easier to spell correctly, and will tend to improve and to standardize pronunciation. These are all positive advantages appealing to those who know something of the past history of the language, who appreciate it for its richness and flexibility, and who love and admire it for the wonderful literature that has been written in it, and that forever will be preserved in it, no matter in what spelling it was first written, and is now, or may hereafter be, printed.

It is, however, in considering its relation to education that the broadest and strongest, as well as the most directly personal plea for a better mode of spelling can be made.

Reason in Children

Since the bulk of human knowledge is recorded in books, one of the first steps in the education of the child is to teach him to read. Told that each separate letter, or group of letters, printed in his primer or reader represents a spoken word, the child, being gifted with reason, expects to find an invariable re-

lationship between the sound of any given word and the letters composing it. He soon discovers, to his dismay, that no such invariable relationship exists.

Unreason in Spelling

The child finds that some words speld alike ar pronounst differently, and that other words pronounst alike hav different spellings; that the same letter may hav different values in a single word, and that in a single word the same sound may be represented by different letters. One thing he quickly learns — that there is no way in which he may surely determin when, or why, a letter that has one value at one time has another at another time; no certain way to tel how to pronounce a word he has never heard, or how to spel a word he has never seen.

Distrusts His Own Reason

Confused and discouraged by the irregularities and contradictions in the spelling of so many of the words he most frequently meets, and humiliated by the “mistakes” he constantly makes when he attempts to reason from the spelling of a familiar word to the spelling of an unfamiliar word — percieving, in fact, that the more he depends on reason, the more likely he is to go wrong — he comes to distrust his reason in all that concerns spelling, and to rely entirely on his memory. This is, of course, good reasoning on his part, but he does not know it; for his teachers, in wel-ment but mistaken efforts to impart some educational value to the spelling-lesson, ar too prone to burden him with rules — themselvs overburdend with exceptions — that make him feel that there may be some sistem or order in it all that he is powerless to grasp. The

spelling-lesson thus becomes a real obstacle to the development of the child's reasoning powers.

Atrophy of Logical Faculties

Unfortunately, the damage goes farther than this. Since spelling and reading form the gateway to most other forms of knowledge, and since the relationships between the facts he is taught in other branches are not always immediately or clearly presented to him, the school-child is led to put less and less trust in his logical faculties in all his studies, and to rely more and more on his memory. The child gifted with a naturally good eye-memory will be especially likely to follow this course, since he will soon perceive that an accurate recitation of the facts he has learned is more likely to win the approval of the average teacher than any of his infantile attempts to draw conclusions from them.

False Value Placed on Spelling Ability

Because the absurdities and intricacies of our present spelling have made a mastery of them the most difficult and long-continued task of the average student, a false value has been placed on spelling ability. "Correctness" — in reality, mere conformity — in spelling is too generally assumed to be an indication of superior education, whereas — as has been shown — it is only evidence of a natural or a specially trained eye-memory.

The failure in after life of many high-stand students may be attributable to the fact that, in spite of their school and college pre-eminence, they were not truly educated at all, but had cultivated their memories at the expense of their reasoning powers.

Proof-readers as a class are, by the nature and demands of their calling, the best spellers of English. The training responsible for their expert skill in this particular has been gained as craftsmen in printing-offices, and not as students in universities. The more intelligent the proof-reader, the less likely he would be to claim that his frequent occasion to correct the misspellings of eminent scholars, scientists, and authors, stamp him as their superior in information, education, or general culture.

Reasonable Spelling of Other Languages

If English spelling were as nearly phonetic as Italian, Spanish, or even German, the school-child would soon perceive that spelling was governed by certain laws, by observing which he could pronounce correctly the words he met in writing or print, and could spell correctly the words that he heard spoken. The spelling-lesson would thus encourage him to rely on reason rather than on memory in his other studies also.

It is not claimed that the simplifications so far proposed by the Simplified Spelling Board will make English spelling comparable in simplicity and regularity with Italian, Spanish, or German; but the Board maintains that to introduce the teaching of simplified spelling, even at its present stage, into the public schools would, nevertheless, make the spelling-lesson an aid to the development of the child's reasoning powers.

The new spellings so greatly extend many of the simpler analogies, abolish so many of the complex analogies of the present spelling, and do away with so many misleading silent letters, as materially to reduce the existing irregularities, and to emphasize them as such.

Thus, the pupil, while still compelled to rely largely on his eye-memory for the spelling of many words and classes of words, would be led to look for, and to find, a logical basis for the spelling of many other classes of words.

Placing the Blame Where It Belongs

While the pupil would be taught to *spell* only the simpler forms, he would — until these forms became adopted into general usage — learn to *recognize* the same words in their longer and more complex spellings when he encountered them in print. He would thus be led — sensibly or insensibly, according to the interest taken in the subject by his teacher — to understand that an effort was being made in his behalf to apply reason and common-sense to spelling. He would come to regard the remaining irregularities, not as inevitable and irremediable, but as unreasonable hindrances to be overcome now, and to be got rid of as soon as possible.

He would find his efforts to reason from the spelling of one word to that of another more likely to be correct in their results; while the more enlightened teachers would not treat his "mistakes" as humorous or reprehensible, but would applaud them as logical, pointing out that the real fault lay, not in the working of the pupil's mental processes, but in current bad practice.

Would Demand Better Spelling

As teachers came to recognize how much more easily their pupils learned the simpler spellings, and how greatly this lightened the burden of the spelling-lesson, it is not to be doubted that they would demand that the simplification of spelling be carried forward as rapidly

as possible, or that they would be supported by those who had been under their instruction.

Let it once sink into the consciousness of any generation that the irregularities, inconsistencies, and absurdities of English spelling are not only unnecessary but remediable; that English spelling not only can be made regular and logical, but has been made so in some important particulars; that there exists an organized body of scholars and educators equipped and eager to propose further reforms; and all who have experienced the advantages of a partial amelioration will unite in desiring the adoption of a more sweeping scheme of improvement.

Would Save Valuable Time in Education

Since a simpler spelling is a less difficult spelling, easier to learn and easier to teach, it follows that its general adoption and use would effect a proportionate saving in time to both pupil and teacher. Saving of time means saving of money. This needs no demonstration in the case of the teacher, whose time has a definitely measured valuation.

The time of a school-child has at least a theoretical value. If it can be shown that the adoption of an improved mode of spelling would lessen the number of school-terms required to prepare the student to take his place as a worker, it will be apparent that the time he saves would have a value to him measurable in terms of dollars. It would have a value to the parent by shortening the child's period of non-productivity, during which the parent must bear the entire cost of his support. It would have a value to the taxpayer by reducing the total cost of education. It would have a value to the entire English-speaking world by the in-

creast productivity resulting from the earlier entry of successiv generations of students into the ranks of labor, business, and the professions.

Future Benefits the Criterion

The actual saving in time, and correspondingly in expense, will depend on the extent to which the simplification of spelling is carrid. The worth-whileness of the movement must be judgd, accordingly, not by the saving actually made by the simplifications proposed now, but by the savings that may be effected at later stages of a progressiv advance — of which the present proposals ar but the first step — toward a completely simplified spelling.

No Spelling Books in Spain and Italy

Fonetic spelling, in one form or another, has been, and is now, used by progressiv teachers in England and America as an introduction and an aid to the study of the current orthogرافy. Their experience is that children can spel correctly — that is, fonetically — the words they ar able to pronounce, as soon as they hav learnd the alfabet employd, and the principle of combining letters into sillables.

In languages such as Italian and Spanish, that hav approximately fonetic alfabet, approximately similar conditions prevail. There ar no spelling-books among the scool-texts of those countries for the sufficient reason that there is no need of them. So difficult is English spelling that two of the eight years spent in the grades ar needed by the average pupil to acquire an imperfect and uncertain acquaintance with it. If it could be brought to the same degree of fonetic exactness as the spelling of Italy or Spain, practically all

the school-time now given to spelling and reading could be saved. To bring it to such a degree of fonetic precision, however, would require the addition of several letters to the alfabet, since there ar more sounds in English than in iether Italian or Spanish.

Fonetic Approximation with Present Alfabet

It has been estimated, however, that if all the simplifications of English spelling possible with the present alfabet should be made, it would be as nearly fonetic as German spelling. The schools of Germany devote about one year more time to nativ language study than do the schools of Italy and Spain, and about one year les time than do the schools of England and America.

Mathematical 'exactness is not claimd for these estimates. They ar based on inquiries made at various times by educators and investigators employing different methods and working from different sets of data. The substantial accuracy of the estimates, however, is attested by their general agreement. In presenting them as a basis for financial calculation, the Board is willing to allow a wide margin of safety, and to assume that the adoption of a completely simplified spelling would save only one year's school-time to each pupil — the estimated saving if our spelling wer to be made only as reasonable as German spelling, insted of as fonetic as Italian or Spanish.

Bad Spelling Costs Good Dollars

The United States Commissioner of Education, in his Report for 1917, estimates that \$855,000,000 was spent for education in this country in 1915. Of this, approximately \$215,000,000 went for education in high schools, normal schools, technical schools, and institutions

of higher learning. This leaves \$640,000,000 as the cost of elementary education in all public and private schools and other institutions where it was carried on.

Assuming that the use of a rational spelling would effect a saving of one year's time in the grades, we have only to divide \$640,000,000 by 8, the number of grades, to find that the saving in 1915 would have been \$80,000,000. The number of children decreases in each successive grade, it is true, but the expense for each pupil advances, so that it seems fair to strike an average. The saving in 1920 would be actually, even if not proportionally, much larger, probably in excess of \$100,000,000.

Utilization of Savings

The Board does not consider it necessary to go farther into the financial consideration — to figure out, for instance, the possible earning power, to themselves and to the state, of children released at an earlier age to industry, or the concurrent saving to parents. It believes that this wasted money could be better used by keeping the children in school another year, in order that they should go into the world better educated, better fitted mentally and physically, to take up the battle of life. The lamentable and unnecessary waste has been shown. Whether, if it shall ultimately be stopped, the savings shall go into the pockets of parents or into the heads of children is a question that the Board must leave to public conscience and good judgment.

Waste of Nervous Energy

To the appalling and calculable waste of time and money must be added the no less appalling, if incalculable, waste of nervous energy on the part of teachers

and pupils alike. The spelling-lesson sets a brake against the orderly, reasonable, and natural course of education that not only impedes its progress as a whole, but impairs the efficiency of the working parts of its human machinery. It introduces an element of friction that raises the nervous temperature above normal, causes needless wear and tear, and is destructive of both temper and material.

Better methods of spelling, accordingly, will effect savings that can not be adequately represented in their entirety; but it is at least obvious that the more thorough the betterment, the less will be the waste. To those who love children, and their neighbors as themselves, the indeterminable saving of human energy and efficiency will appear no less worth while than those economies that may be set down in terms of time and money.

Words Will Be Shorter

Simplified spelling means shorter spelling. Of the 32 Rules printed in Part 3 of this Handbook, 27 drop letters from words as now spelled; 3 involve transpositions of letters to reconcile conflicting analogies; and 2 involve substitutions of one letter for another, with the same object. In no instance has the Board recommended a change involving the addition of a letter to a word. Further simplifications will result in further abbreviations. A completely phonetic system of notation, indeed, would cause some words to be spelled with more letters than at present — such, for instance, as those that now represent the sound of a diphthong by a single character. *By* and *bind* are examples, *y* and *i* respectively representing a diphthong that would be indicated phonetically by the two vowels composing it — *a* (as in *artistic*) and *i* (as in *it*).

Economies in Writing and Printing

Even with such exceptions, a fonetic spelling would save the writing and printing of many letters, and would permit the use of a greater number of words on the written or printed page. Estimates made with various experimental fonetic alfabets indicate a saving of at least 15 per cent. This would not only mean great economies of time and effort, and correlativly of expense, in writing, tipe-writing, and tipe-setting; but corresponding economies in paper, ink, and all other materials used in correspondence and in printing. It would effect reductions in the total cost of preswork, binding, and distribution (handling, postage, and express) of printed matter. The saving in newsprint paper alone would be enormous — a saving, moreover, that, to the convenience of the reader, would hav to be made by reducing the size rather than the number of pages, unless newspaper publishers wer redy to forgo printing ful-page and fractional-page advertizments.

Cost of Useless Letters

The simplifications so far proposed by the Board and used in this Handbook would effect an economy of only about 1.5 per cent; but if all the unnecessary letters used in our current spelling should be dropt, the saving would amount to about 5 per cent.

On this basis, and using data obtaind in the census of 1900, Mr. Henry Holt, the publisher, a member of the Simplified Spelling Board, made a painstaking calculation of the mony that would hav been saved that year in the United States thru the adoption of such a degree of simplification in English spelling.

The total was in excess of \$35,000,000. In the present year (1920) it would be a great deal more. In

1900 the use of a really fonetic spelling would hav effected a threefold larger saving, or one of more than \$100,000,000.

Responsibility of Leadership

The saving possible in 1920 is left to any enterprizing investigator to ascertain when the figures of the present census ar available. It is bound to be an objectiv wel worth striving for in the interests of individual, as wel as of national, economy and efficiency. A bad habit of spelling that imposes a needless annual tax, for education and printing, running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, is a habit that should be broken by united and determind effort.

It is not necessary, however, that the entire population should unite in this effort. It wil be sufficient if it is made by those thru whose example spelling-habits ar formd, and whom the others wil follow. It is to these, the leaders of American thought and action, that the Simplified Spelling Board makes its appeal. And it includes in this category every one who, convinst of the advantages of a simpler spelling, speaks in its favor or uses any of the simpler forms; for each such person thereby constitutes himself or herself a leader in thought and action, whether in the clasroom, the scool, the college, the social or business circle, or the community.

Wil Aid Americanization

Statistics gatherd by the Government during the war reveald a percentage of illiteracy in English that was astounding to those who comfortably supposed that under a sistem of compulsory free education the number of nativ-born Americans who could not read or

write was negligible, and that foreners coming here wer, by some misterious "melting-pot" process of assimilation and naturalization, rapidly Americanized.

Events, even more than statistics, hav opend our eyes to the very real dangers that threaten our institutions thru illiteracy in English on the part of nativ-born and foren-born alike. A great patriotic "Americanization" movement is now under way, with "Education in English" as its slogan, and with objects with which the Simplified Spelling Board is hartily in simpathy.

Illiteracy Due to Difficult Spelling

The Board beliefs, however, that the root of the trouble lies les in a disinclination to learn to read and to write English than in the difficulty of doing so — a difficulty inherent in our present unreasonable and unsistematic spelling. The advantages to be gaind by a knowledge of the language of the country in which one livs must be obvious to all, even the most ignorant; but when such knowledge is so hard to acquire as to baffle the efforts of many, the consequences must be such as ar now apparent.

The only way to remove the difficulty is to improve our spelling, so that it wil be easier to learn. This, more than anything else, wil lighten the labors of those who seek to carry on a campaign of Americanization by education. It is not the least of the benefits to be derived from a simplified orthografy.

English as a "World Language"

Foreners, when brought into personal association with those who speak English, easily learn to speak English themselvs. Its grammar is simple. It has

great flexibility, due to its richness in terminology and its abundance of sinonims. It has an unsurpast literature, making a knowledge of it desirable by those who hav no call to speak it. In every respect, except one, it is best fitted to be the language of sience, commerce, and international communication.

The desirability of having such a language is apparent to every one. Knowledge of it would enable the people of every nation to talk, to correspond, and to trade with the peoples of every other nation on equal terms. This desirability has led to the invention of many ingenious artificial languages to serv the purpose.

Failure of Artificial Languages

Granting that Volapük, Esperanto, and the rest, ar as satisfactory as the inventors and their followers contend, the fact remains that none of them has been successful. This is because there is no incentiv to learn an artificial language for other than commercial use, and no assurance that any one who takes the pains to learn it wil find those with whom he wishes to deal also familiar with it.

Why English Has Faild

The superiority of English to every other language, natural or artificial, for use as a world language, would long ago hav forst its adoption as such — the first language that every forener would wish and need to know in addition to his own — wer it not for its complicated spelling. A language, in which to learn to spel imperfectly takes two ful years of scool-time in the countries where it is spoken, does not recommend itself to the forener as a convenient medium for conducting his relations with other foreners.

Handicapt by Its Spelling

The simplification of English spelling, which would be of so much demonstrated benefit to those whose native tongue is English, would also remove the one obstacle to the use of English by many millions of foreigners. This wide-spread use of English would add incalculably to the prestige of the language and of the nations that speak it. It would be an invaluable medium for the diffusion of Anglo-Saxon ideas and ideals. We who speak English should have an advantage in not needing to acquire any other language; and it would not be to our disadvantage that we should have a more thorough knowledge and a better command of it than those with whom we have occasion to deal.

ANSERS TO OBJECTIONS

The Language Is Safe

The Simplified Spelling Board does not assume to know in advance every objection that will be made to simplified spelling, but it knows every objection that has been made; and it believes that in replying to those most commonly made, it will show the unreasonableness of all objections that have any weight whatever.

The recommendations of the Board have frequently been characterized as an "attack on the English language," whereas they are merely an attack on the prevalent English spelling. Spelling and language should not be confounded. They are as different as clothes and character. The proposal to improve our present spelling, so far from being an attack on the English language, aims to preserve its character, to give it a more appropriate and serviceable dress, and to extend its use and influence.

\\ "Board Lacks Authority"

Objection to simplified spelling has been made because those who propose and urge it ar a "self-appointed" body, without authority to change English spelling. The Board replies that the customary method of inaugurating any reform is by voluntary association and organization of those who strongly believ in it, and ar willing to giv time, effort, and mony to promote it. The Board has never assumed any authority to enforce its recommendations; it merely claims competence to make them (see Part 1, pp. 16, 17, 29 - 32).

Not Good Enuf for Anybody

There ar some who hav at least profest to oppose orthografic improvement on the ground that a spelling that was good enuf for them is good enuf for their children. Unfortunately English spelling at present is not good enuf for anybody — not even for those who would deprive their children of any educational advantage not enjoyd by themselvs.

Do These Remember HOW Hard It Was?

To argue for the retention of our present spelling on the ground that it affords good training for the memory is to place a higher value on a good memory than on good reasoning ability. Scool-children hav ample opportunity for memory-training while learning things better worth remembering than the confusing anomalies of English spelling.

Homonims

Another objection sometimes heard is that simplified spelling wil abolish the distinction now existing between words having the same sound but different mean-

ings, like *ail*, *ale*; *bare*, *bear*; *bough*, *bow*; *beau*, *bow*; *to*, *too*, *two*; etc.

If that seems an objection, it will be offset by the service the simpler spelling will render in indicating the distinctiv sounds of words now speld the same way, but pronounst differently, like *bow* (a knot, to incline the hed); *lead* (a metal, to go before); *read* (present tense, past tense); *slough* (a swamp, to cast off); *sow* (a female pig, to plant); *tear* (water from the eye, to rend apart); etc.

As a matter of fact, easily demonstrable, different spellings ar not needed to distinguish homonims. No such distinction is made or is possible in the spoken language. The meaning is plainly indicated by the position of the word in the sentence, by its obvious relation to the other words. Write the sentence down, and the meaning will be as apparent in one spelling as another. Try it. "He said a glas of ail was good for what aled him." "He fought the bare with his bear hands." "Oh, that this to, two, solid flesh would melt!" Such spellings and worse, by illiterate persons, may cause amusement, but do not hide the sense.

Not only is it unnecessary to distinguish homonims by different spellings, but they ar actually so distinguisht in comparativly few instances. There is scarcely a word in the English language that is not used in more than one sense — some of them in many very different senses. *Box* is a good example. *Bank* is another. *Point* — a word, by the way, speld with fonetic precision — is used in more than a hundred different senses. A suggestion that more than a hundred different spellings should be invented to distinguish these separate meanings would be greeted with horror or lafter, as it was taken seriously or as it ought to be.

“Too Much Trouble”

Some persons admit that the arguments of the Board ar sound, even incontrovertible, but object to a change on account of the trouble of learning a new way of spelling. To these the Board ansers that they ar under no necessity of going to that trouble. Persons of mature years, who hav laboriously learnd to spel in their youth, and whose habits ar fixt, can not be expected — ar not expected — to change their spelling-habit. With such persons spelling has become automatized, the hand automatically reacting to the brain, in which thoughts take form in words that the hand writes down in letters. The additional mental effort necessary for them to refrain from writing a useless letter would more than offset the saving of fisical effort, for a while. They wil, however, hav no difficulty in reading what is written or printed in the new spelling. No one who has red to this point in the Handbook can honestly say that he has faild to recognize every word.

All Reforms Take Effort

Many, however, for the sake of example, and to show their interest, wil be willing to take some trouble to promote a cause that they believ to be good. No reform has ever been brought about, or ever wil be brought about, without effort; and the effort needed to change a spelling-habit is much les than is generally supposed. This has been proved time and again in the experience of those who hav adopted in practis the successiv recommendations of the Board. It is necessary to giv a little thought to the matter of spelling for only a few days to form the new and better habit.

The Board seriously asks all who ar theoretically convinst of the advantages of simplified spelling to use it

practically, even if it does cost a little effort, and even if its benefit to the individual is not immediately apparent. The really worth-while benefits of a better spelling will be les for the present than for future generations; but our children, and the generations that wil follow them, can not enjoy those benefits if the present generation wil not take some trouble, make some effort, now.

All that the Board asks of those who do not feel the impulse to make the effort, however, is not to oppose the efforts made by others. If, while they stand aside so as not to block the progress of the movement, they wil applaud and encourage it, so much the better; even if in doing so they employ in their writing the spelling to which they ar accustomed.

Wil Not Make Present Books Unreadable

Objection to simplified spelling has been made on the supposition that it "wil cut us off from the literature of the past," meaning that those taught in the new way wil be unable to read the books red today. This can not be so, because the present spelling wil be no more difficult to read by one who has learnd to spel the new way, than is the new spelling by one who has learnd the old way. Children who hav learnd to spel in the simplified way wil, in fact, read the books printed today as easily as we read books printed one and two centuries ago.

Past Literature Printed in Present Spelling

Those who make this objection can hardly be aware that the works of authors of former times that they enjoy and value ar not now printed with the spelling in which they wer written. Publishers habitually

modify the spelling in the successiv popular editions of standard authors to conform with current practis. The spelling of Shakespeare, even that of the translators of the King James version of the Holy Bible, does not appear in volumes printed today, but has been greatly, tho gradually, changed thru the centuries. Any one can verify this by comparison of modern with earlier editions.

Under the most favorable circumstances the simplification of English spelling is not likely to advance more rapidly than publishers can keep up with it. The average age of a printed book is about ten years. Works that ar in stedy demand ar in many cases reprinted oftener than that. Even in the event of the ultimate adoption of a completely fonetic spelling, scolars wil easily learn the older spellings, as they do now; while the ordinary reader wil always find everything that is worth preserving in English literature reprinted in the spelling of his time, as is the case today.

Wil Not Ad to Present "Confusion"

To those who object that this process of progressiv change wil cause confusion, and that, with so many words speld in more than one way, it wil be impossible to maintain a standard—to tel whether a word is speld correctly or not—the Board ansers that such confusion has always characterized English spelling. There has never been a time in its history when many words wer not speld in different ways. The latest editions of the leading dictionaries print hundreds of words of which alternativ spellings ar given on equal authority of good usage; and the dictionary editors do not, by any means, agree in their preferences for particular forms. Hundreds of such words ar printed

in the Dictionary List in Part 3, distinguisht from the other words by their tipografy.

No "Standard" Spelling

At no time has there been a standard English spelling. What is supposed to be the standard was set up, not by scolars competent to decide what the best spelling should be, but by printers who, for their own convenience and without filologic gidance, accepted — with later modifications — the arbitrary, so-cald "eti-mologic," and inconsistent orthografy imposed by Dr. Samuel Johnson, as described in Part 1, pp. 7, 8. There never can be a standard spelling of English until the spelling shal accurately represent the pronunciation. Then the standard spelling wil be that which accords with the standard pronunciation (see p. 2).

Merely a Bad Old Fashion

What is cald, and taught as, the standard spelling is really only the fashionable spelling — as capricious and illogical as most fashions ar — which any one is as free to disregard as he is to wear a flexible felt hat insted of a stif silk "stovepipe," a "soft" shirt insted of one with a starcht bosom, comfortable foot-gear insted of shoes with pointed toes, or to adopt any other sensible, convenient, and appropriate attire.

Even if progressiv spelling-reform should temporarily ad to the present confusion, no harm wil be done; but rather good wil follow. In the first place, it wil serv to lessen the false value attaching to ability to spel in a particular, and unreasonable, way; and les time wil be given to attaining skil in what is a mere accomplishment, like turning handsprings or playing the ukulele. In the second place, when this right of per-

sonal preference in spelling again becomes generally recognized, the inevitable tendency will be to follow the more logical and sensible practis.

The Real Confusion

The real confusion in English spelling arizes les from spelling words in different ways than from using the same letter, or combination of letters, to represent different sounds, and from representing the same sound by different letters and combinations of letters. All this confusion can be minimized if teachers and writers of English wil use the simpler forms. Each simplification adopted into usage reduces the total number of incongruities, and helps to make our spelling more uniform and regular than it was before.

“Artificial” Changes

Many, however, who recognize the imperfections of English spelling believ that its reform wil come about thru what they term “the natural process” of change. They object to the proposals of the Simplified Spelling Board as an il-judgd attempt to force this “natural” process by “artificial” means. Believing the movement foredoomd to failure on this account, they refuse to support it, even while admitting that its object is praiseworthy.

Basis of All Human Progress

Those who take this stand base their opposition on two false premises. The first is that it is not perfectly legitimate for man to employ artificial means to aid and to stimulate natural processes for his own advantage. A natural pas may afford the most convenient way to cros a mountain, but it wil be vastly improved

by bilding a good road thru it. Fruits and vegetables that grow wild in their natural state ar greatly and universally improved and adapted to human needs by cultivation. Every process of manufacture, from roasting a potato to bilding a battleship, involvs an artificial change in natural products. All civilization is based on man's ability to direct natural processes. We can not depend on Nature to improve her products. Weeds grow more abundantly than wholesome grains.

The "Natural" Changes

The other false premis is that the changes that hav hitherto taken place in spelling ar results of natural processes. On the contrary, they hav always been the direct results of human effort. No change could possibly take place in the spelling of any word unless some writer first made it and others consciously adopted it.

Spelling, like all other human inventions if neglected, is subject to only one natural change — obsolescence and eventual decay. This is the "natural" change in English spelling that the Simplified Spelling Board desires, in the interest of all English-speaking people, to avert.

The "Etimological" Bugaboo

The objection to the proposed changes in spelling that they wil "destroy etimology" — by which is only ment that they wil obscure the derivation of words — is stil heard, tho much les frequently than formerly. It is never heard from etimologists, who know — as has been shown in Part 1 (pp. 5 - 7) — that the present spelling is misleading as to the true derivation of many words; that a rational spelling would correct these eti-

mologic blunders; and that it would not "obscure derivation" to those familiar enuf with other languages to derive plesure or benefit from tracing English words to foren or ancient sources.

Interesting to Few

How many of those who use English know anything about its etimology, or about the languages that hav contributed to its vocabulary? What percentage of college-graduates, even, has sufficient acquaintance with Anglo-Saxon, Old German, Old French, the Romance languages, for example, to find our present unpronounceable spelling of any real service to their better understanding of their nativ tung? Opposition to spelling-reform on etimologic grounds most frequently comes from those who hav some familiarity with Latin and Greek, but who seem to be unaware, or to ignore, that a large proportion of the words we commonly use ar derived from other than "classical" sources.

Etimologists hav alredy discovered and recorded the essential facts in regard to the history and derivation of English words. This information is available to all who ar interested in the subject. Such questions as remain open wil be settld without reference to the present or future spelling of English.

Present Meaning Important

Knowledge of the derivation of words, moreover, is often misleading as to their present meaning. What possible help can it be to the correct use of the word *prevent*, for example, to know that it comes from a Latin word meaning to precede, to go before, and had that meaning at first in English?

What really concerns us today is the present meaning of words, not what they meant to others one, two, three, or more thousands of years ago. Misuse of a word in current speech or literature can come only from ignorance of English, no matter how learned in Greek and Latin the speaker or writer may be.

The time that can be given to English in the schools is so largely taken up in imperfectly successful efforts to teach pupils to read it and to spell it with accuracy, that too little attention can be spared for instruction in its proper use. Even if the so-called "etimologic" spelling were as helpful to a few classical scholars as its admirers claim it to be, to retain it would deny to the hundreds of millions who have no Latin or Greek the social and economic benefits that a simplified spelling would confer.

Etimologists Advocate Simpler Spelling

Etimologists are ardent advocates of spelling-reform. Professor Walter W. Skeat, of Cambridge University, the great English etimologist, and author of the "Etimological Dictionary of the English Language," summed up the views of most other etimological scholars, when he said:

"In the interests of etimology we ought to spell as we pronounce. To spell words as they used to be pronounced is not etimological but antiquarian."

The "Esthetic" Objection

Many persons are prejudiced against simplified spelling because the familiar words in their unfamiliar forms appear "ugly" to them. To oppose spelling-reform on this account is not to act in accordance with reason, but to obey an emotional reaction.

Whoever defends our present spelling on esthetic grounds must be prepared to uphold the principle that beauty of design should control the choice of letters in forming words. But as standards of taste are constantly changing, and differ widely in individuals at all times, to admit the validity of such a principle would be to sanction orthographic chaos.

Words Have No Intrinsic Beauty

Few, however, would maintain that what they find pleasing in our present word-forms proceeds from intrinsic beauty of design. If such exists, it must be entirely fortuitous, due to the agreeable association of certain letters in combinations made for another purpose. Accordingly, any change in the scheme of notation is likely to give rise to as many pleasing combinations as it disturbs.

Those who have studied the principles of esthetics will know, and others may be assured, that what appears pleasing, or to give literary dignity or propriety to any word-form, is due, not to any intrinsic quality, but to visual habit and mental association.

Ghost and Gost

Take the word *ghost*, for example. Always having seen it spelled in this way, we have come to associate the feelings aroused by the idea *ghost* with its accustomed form of visual representation. To meet the word in our reading instantly and instinctively excites those feelings in our minds. To meet the same word spelled *gost*, shorn of its familiar *h*, shocks us, and causes a temporary mental inhibition of the idea. The word seems to have lost, with the missing letter, something of the weirdness and mystery we have always associated

with it. To deny this would be to deny an experience common to every one who has used or red simplified spelling.

A Dutch Superfluity

Ghost was originally speld in English, however, without the *h* (*gost*, *goost*, *gostē*, etc.). The extra letter was inserted by printers imported from Holland, whose Dutch spelling-habit led them to believ that it was needed to indicate that the *g* was to be pronounst as in *gun* and not as in *ginger*. That the superfluous *h* would increase the emotional reaction excited by the word was far from their thoughts, since they inserted it likewise in such words as *gospel*, *gizzard*, *gossip*, etc., producing the forms *ghospel*, *ghizzard*, *ghossip*, etc., from which the *h* was in time simplified away, as it was also, in Holland, from the Dutch equivalent *gheest*, later *geest*.

It can not be supposed that our forebears faild to get the same emotional reaction from *gost* that we do from *ghost*. No more is it to be expected that future generations, reverting to the earlier form, and bilding their mental associations around it, wil hav a different experience.

“Ugliness” Merely Strangeness

What we call “ugliness” in the new forms is thus seen to be merely strangeness. When the sense of strangeness wears away, the impression of ugliness wil disappear with it. The new forms shock us now only because we so seldom see them. Those who habitually use them find them far more pleasing than the prevailing forms, because they ar economical, reasonable, logical, appropriate, and conform to a consistent and harmonious plan. As they come into more general

use, we shal find the old, illogical, meaningless forms, encumberd with useless and misleading letters, more “ugly” than the new.

The Good of the Many

Even if it could be proved that simplified spelling would always be les attractiv to the eye than the conventional spelling, we should not be justified in opposing it, in view of its compensating advantages. In the march of human progress the plesure of the few must always giv way to the good of the many. Those who deplored, and stil deplore, the disfigurement of city and country senes by elevated railways, trolly-lines, telegraf and telefone poles and wires, and many other modern contrivances, nevertheless now find them endurable because of their convenience, and loudly complain of any interference with their regular operation.

“I Don’t Like It”

The Board believes that it has now met with logical arguments every tipe of objection to spelling-reform in behalf of which a plea based on reason can be enterd. There remains one objection to which it can oppose no argument. It is the one that voices itself in the words, “I don’t like it.” For the person who is willing to take this stand, that settles it. If he does n’t like it, he does n’t, and that is all there is to it. He is by self-confession impervious to reason on this subject.

Since, however, he assumes the privilege of spelling as he likes, irrespectiv of all other considerations, he can not, in fairness, deny to others the right to spel as they like. He should not seek to enforce his unreasoning prejudice on those who wish to spel in accordance with reason.

“Piece-meal” Policy

There remains to be considered an objection, not indeed to spelling-reform, but to the policy adopted by the Board to bring it about. More and more frequently the complaint is heard that the Board does not go far enuf or fast enuf in its recommendations. This criticism comes, of course, from enthusiastic spelling-reformers who, with their eyes fixt firmly on the goal, fail to see, or affect to disregard, the rufness of the road that leads to it.

The more loudly and powerfully this form of criticism is voist, the more successful the Board wil regard its efforts. When it shal reflect the general consensus of public opinion, or even the view of an influential minority, the way wil be smoothd for a rapid advance.

In the meantime, it asks these critics not to underestimate the difficulties to be encounterd, or to imagin that they can be brusht aside by individual or spasmodic effort.

Cutting Off the Dog’s Tail by Inches

A favorit figure of speech employd by those who object to what they call the “piece-meal” policy of the Board is that it is like cutting off a dog’s tail an inch at a time insted of all at once.

The simile is specious but inexact, and largely depends for its effect on the feeling of simpaty arousd for the imaginary victim. The tail of a dog is an integral part of his anatomy, useful to him as a means of expressing his emotions. Spelling is not an integral part of language, but something added to it by man to enable him to giv wider and more permanent expression to his thoughts and emotions — an extraor-

dinarily useful but wholly artificial appendage to language.

The last thing that spelling-reformers wish to do is to cut it off. Their sole aim is to make it better serve the purpose for which it is needed and used. The process of alteration must be to some extent tentative and experimental, but calls for no more sympathy than would the shortening of an alpenstock into a cane for a lame man, or the removal of caked mud, burs, and porcupine-quills from the tail of Ponto. The latter operation might give some trouble and perhaps pain, but would universally be recognized as being for the benefit, not only of the tail, but of the dog that wags it.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD
1 Madison avenue, New York

March, 1920

HANDBOOK OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

PART 3

RULES AND DICTIONARY LIST

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Handbook

Part 1 gives a brief account of the origin and history of the movement for a more reasonable spelling of English, and states the principles the Simplified Spelling Board has adopted in its efforts to hasten the progress of this movement.

Part 2 sets forth the leading arguments in favor of the simplification of English spelling, and replies to the objections commonly made by defenders of the current orthography.

Part 3 presents the rules for simplified spelling that the Board recommends for general use at the stage the movement has now reached, a special list of words in simpler spellings not covered by the rules, and a dictionary list of all the words in common use changed in spelling by these recommendations.

Plan of Revision and Selection

Experience gained in its active field campaigns had indicated that some of the rules and spellings of the 4 progressive lists previously issued were unlikely to win quick acceptance at this time, and so were likely to retard the acceptance of the others. The Board, accordingly, through the Filology Committee, undertook in 1916 a systematic revision of the rules in the light

of this experience, and the selection of those most suitable for present emphasis.

The Filology Committee, after long-continued and painstaking investigation and deliberation, submitted its report in 1918. Its recommendations were adopted, and are incorporated in the following pages. All of the rules have been reformulated and are now self-indexing. Some of them have been extended; some have been restricted; others have been consolidated; several of the old rules have been omitted, though not discarded; a few new rules have been added.

Importance of Example

The simplifications of spelling now recommended are so reasonable, and present so few difficulties either in learning or using them, that the Board hopes, and asks, that all who believe in the importance of the reform will make profession of their faith by adopting these simpler spellings in their correspondence and, as far as possible, in print. Reform in spelling can be brought about only by abundant practice, thereby setting an example to others less well informed, most of whom will gladly follow so reasonable a usage as soon as they perceive that it is also good usage.

Concentration on Present List

The Board does not contemplate issuing any further lists until the rules of this list shall be widely adopted. Progress for some time to come will be marked rather by the successive adoption of the spellings now proposed than by the proposal of additional changes in advance of the capacity of the public to assimilate them. For the present the Board will concentrate its efforts on the attainment of this end.

Later Steps

The Board believes, however, that when the public shal in time become accustomd to seeing and to using the simplified spellings of this Handbook, and shal perciev their reasonableness, it wil be redy to take another step forward by adopting several more radical but no les reasonable simplifications. Such a step might include making a definit choice of *c* or *k* for the sound unambiguously represented by *k*; and the substitution of *s* for *c* pronounst like *s*, of *z* for *s* pronounst like *z*, and of *j* for *g* pronounst like *j*. All these changes ar perfectly reasonable, ar in accord with fonetic principles, and together they would simplify and regulate the spelling of a very large number of words in frequent use.

The Long Vowels and the Difthongs

So far as the consonants ar concernd, indeed, the simplification of English spelling presents few difficulties that can not be satisfactorily overcome with the present alfabet. The notations of the long vowels and the difthongs, on the other hand, present such difficulties that the Board has, in regard to them, thus far confined its recommendations to cases that involv merely dropping silent letters or preference for the prevailing among conflicting and perplexing analogies. Their regulation must wait until scolars can come to more general agreement on the subject, and until laymen ar better prepared to accept the judgment of experts. This wil only be when the remaining irregularities become so painfully apparent, amid the regularity otherwise prevailing in English spelling, that the demand for their notation on a sientific basis wil be irresistible. It wil be the last step to a completely simplified English spelling.

Freedom of Action

In the meantime, while the spellings of the Handbook are in every case those that the Board recommends for use in the present stage of the advance, it is assumed that individuals will feel free to use other forms that they prefer. For example, the Board now recommends the spelling *scool* as at any rate better than *school*. Those, however, who believe that the final choice of the letter invariably to indicate the *k* sound should be *k*, and not *c*, and who wish to set an example for others to follow, will write *skool*.

The first condition of rational progress in spelling reform is that persons who know, or who think they know, how words should be spelt, should recover something of their former freedom to spel in accordance with individual judgment. Only in that way can there be a wholesome rivalry of forms with ultimate survival of the best.

The Board does not expect any one to adopt a spelling that, to him, suggests a pronunciation at variance with his usage.

Those whose temper moves them to act as pioneers, or as skirmishers ahead of the main column, render exceptionally valuable service if they lead in the indicated direction. They will find the Board prepared and eager to enlist them and to equip them, to point out the way, and to fortify its counsel with reasons based on scholarship and practical experience.

CHARLES H. GRANDGENT,
CALVIN THOMAS,

Filology Committee.

RULES FOR SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

RECOMMENDED BY THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Rules Self-indexing

For convenience of reference the rules for simplified spelling have been made self-indexing and are arranged in the alphabetic order of the letters or combinations of letters simplified.

Inflections and Derivatives

In forming inflections and derivatives of words simplified in the primitive, if the suffix is not simplified, the spelling follows the prevailing practice. In doubtful cases this has been indicated either in the examples or in an appended note.

According to an "orthographic rule" cited in the leading dictionaries, if the suffix begins with a vowel, and the primitive ends in a single consonant, the consonant is doubled only when it is preceded by a single stressed vowel; and even then not always, since **h, j, v, w, x**, are not normally doubled in English spelling.

The Simplified Spelling Board accepts this principle, but does not recommend the doubling of the final consonant of the primitive in cases in which the current orthography calls for only one consonant in the inflected or derived form. Thus the Board spells *ad*, added; *ruf*, *ruffer*; *det*, *dettor* (for debt, debtor); but *ded*, *deden* (for dead, deaden); etc.

Typography of Rules and Examples

Words used as illustrations in the rules and examples are printed in *italics*, if new spellings; in roman, if given as preferred or alternative spellings by one or more of the leading American dictionaries (Century, Standard, Webster's) and

not qualified as "simplified," "new," "obsolete," or the like. Examples of incorrect forms are printed in **light-face**; index words and letters and illustrative letters, in **boldface**; regulative words, in **SMALL CAPITALS**.

RULES

æ, œ, initial or medial. **SPEL c**.

EXAMPLES: *ciclopedia*, *esthetic*, *medieval*, *fenix*, *ma-neuver*, *subpena*;

BUT: *alumnae*, *striae*, etc.

NOTE. **æ, œ**, are now usually written **ae, oe**. Other cases of **ae, oe**, medial, as in *canoeist*, *Gaelic*, *subpenaed*, etc., are not affected.

bt pronounst **t**. DROP silent **b**.

EXAMPLES: *det*, *dettor*, *dout*, *indetted*, *redout*.

NOTE. RETAIN **b**, when pronounst, in *subtil(e)*.

ceed final. **SPEL cede**.

EXAMPLES: *excede*, *procede*, *succede*.

ch pronounst like **c** in **car**. DROP silent **h**, EXCEPT before **e, i, y**.

EXAMPLES: *character*, *clorid(e)*, *corus*, *cronic*, *eco*, *epoc*, *mecanic*, *monarc*, *scolar*, *scool*, *stomac*, *tecnical*;

BUT: *architect*, *chemist*, *monarchy*.

double consonant before **c** final silent. DROP last 2 letters.

EXAMPLES: *bagatel*, *bizar*, *cigaret*, *creton*, *crevas*, *gavot*, *gazel*, *giraf*, *gram*, *program*, *quadril*, *quartet*, *vaudevil*.

double consonant final. REDUCE double to single; BUT in **-ll** only after a short vowel, and in **-ss** only in monosyllables. RETAIN *gross*, *hiss*, *off*, *puss*.

EXAMPLES: *ad*, *bil*, *bluf*, *buz*, *clas*, *dol*, *dul*, *eg*, *glas*, *les*, *los*, *mes*, *mis*, *pas*, *pres*, *shal*, *tel*, *wil*;

BUT NOT: *al* for *all*, *rol* for *roll*, *needles* for *needless*, etc.

e final silent. In the following cases DROP **e**:

- a) After a consonant preceded by a short vowel stressed.

EXAMPLES: *bad* (*bade*), *giv*, *hav*, *liv*, *centiped* (when so pronounced).

- b) In *ar(e)*, *gon(e)*, and in *wer(e)* when not pronounced to rhyme with there.

- c) In the unstressed final short syllables **ide, ile, ine, ise, ite, ive**, pronounced as if spelled **id, il, in, is, it, iv**.

EXAMPLES: *activ*, *bromid*, *comparativ*, *definit*, *determin*, *engin*, *examin*, *favorit*, *genuin*, *hostil*, *iodin*, *imagin*, *infin*, *nativ*, *opposit*, *positiv*, *practis*, *promis*, *textil*.

NOTE. The ordinary use of **e** final after a single consonant is to indicate that the preceding vowel has a pronunciation different from that which it would normally have if the consonant in question were final, as in *bar*, *bare*; *hat*, *hate*; *her*, *here*; *them*, *theme*; *sir*, *sire*; *bid*, *bide*; *con*, *cone*; *run*, *rune*. Hence the **e** final is retained in such words as *arrive*, *care*, *confuse*, *fine*, *mile*, *polite*, *ride*, *rode*, and also in *bromide*, *iodine*, etc., when pronounced with the **i** of *line*, *side*.

- d) After **lv** and **rv**.

EXAMPLES: *involv*, *resolv*, *twelv*, *valv*; *carv*, *curv*, *deserv*, *serv*.

- e) After **v** or **z** when preceded by a digraph representing a long vowel or a diphthong.

EXAMPLES: *achiev*, *believ*, *deciev*, *freez*, *gauz*, *leav*, *reciev*, *sneez*.

- f) In **oe** final pronounced **o**.

EXAMPLES: *fo*, *ho*, *ro*, *to*, *wo*.

NOTE. RETAIN **e** in inflections **-oed**, **-oes**; as *foes*, not *fos*; *hoed*, not *hod*.

ea pronounst as in **head** or as in **heart**. DROP the silent letter.

EXAMPLES: *bred, brekfast, hed, helth, hevy, insted, lether, plesure, welth, wether; hart, harty, harth.*

ed final pronounst **d**. When the change wil not suggest a wrong pronounciation, DROP silent **e**, REDUCING a preceding double to a single consonant.

EXAMPLES: *anserd, cald, carrid, delayd, doubld, employd, examind, fild, followd, marrid, pleasd, preferd, recievd, robd, signd, troubl'd, sneezd, struggld, traveld, worrid, wrongd;*

BUT NOT: *bribd* for *bribed*, *cand* for *caned*, *changd* for *changed*, *fild* for *filed*, *pricd* for *priced*, *usd* for *used*, etc.

NOTE. The **e** is retaind only in cases where it has by convention a diacritic use, to indicate a preceding long vowel, or in the case of consonants, **c** sibilant or **g** pronounst **j**.

ed final pronounst **t**. When the change wil not suggest a wrong pronounciation, SPEL **t**, REDUCING a preceding double to a single consonant, and CHANGING **ced**, **seed**, final, to **st**.

EXAMPLES: *askt, fixt, helpt, indorst, wisht; addrest, kist, past, shipt, stopt, stuft; advanst, announst, commenst, invoist, notist; acquiest, effervest;*

BUT NOT: *bakt* for *baked*, *deduct* or *dedust* for *deduced*, *fact* or *fast* for *faced*, *hopt* for *hoped*, etc.

NOTE. The **e** is retaind only in cases where it has by convention a diacritic use, to indicate a preceding long vowel, or in the case of consonants, **c** sibilant or **g** pronounst **j**.

ei pronounst like **ie** in **brief**. SPEL **ie**.

EXAMPLES: *conciet, deciev, inviegle, iether, reciev, wierd.*

ey final unstrest pronounst like short **y** final. DROP silent **e**.

EXAMPLES: *barly, chimny, donky, journy, mony, pully, trolly, vally, whisky.*

gh pronounst **f**. SPEL **f**; DROP the silent letter of the preceding digraf.

EXAMPLES: *cof*, *draft*, *enuf*, *laf*, *ruf*, *tuf*.

gh pronounst like **g** in **gas**. DROP silent **h**.

EXAMPLES: *agast*, *gastly*, *gerkin*, *gost*, *goul*.

gm final. DROP silent **g**.

EXAMPLES: *apothem*, *diafram*, *flem*, *paradim*.

gue final after a consonant, a short vowel, or a digraf representing a long vowel or a difthong. DROP silent **ue**; tongue SPEL *tung*.

EXAMPLES: *catalog*, *dialog*, *harang*, *leag*, *sinagog*;

BUT NOT: *rog* for *rogue*, *vag* for *vague*, etc.

ise final pronounst as if speld **ize**. SPEL **ize**.

EXAMPLES: *advertize*, *advize*, *apologize*, *enterprize*, *franchise*, *itemize*, *merchandize*, *rize*, *surmize*, *surprize*, *wize*.

mb final after a short vowel. DROP silent **b**.

EXAMPLES: *bom*, *crum*, *dum*, *lam*, *lim*, *thum*;

BUT NOT: *com* for *comb*, *tom* for *tomb*, etc.

ou before **l**, pronounst like **o** in **bold**. DROP silent **u**, EXCEPT in *soul*.

EXAMPLES: *bolder*, *colter*, *mold*, *molt*, *sholder*.

ough final. SPEL **o**, **u**, **ock**, or **up**, when pronounst as if so speld; SPEL *plow*.

EXAMPLES: *altho*, *-boro*, *boro*, *do*, *donut*, *furlo*, *tho*, *thoro*; *thru*; *hock*; *hiccup*.

our final, with **ou** pronounst as a short (obscure) vowel. DROP **u**.

EXAMPLES: *color*, *favor*, *honor*, *labor*, *Savior*.

ph pronounst **f**. SPEL **f**.

EXAMPLES: *alfabet*, *emfasis*, *fantasy*, *fantom*, *fonograf*, *fotograf*, *sulfur*, *telefone*, *telegraf*.

re final after any consonant except **c**. SPEL **er**.

EXAMPLES: center, fiber, meter, theater;

BUT NOT: lucer for lucre, mediocer for mediocre, etc.

rh initial. DROP silent **h**.

EXAMPLES: *retoric, reumatism, rime, rom* (rhomb), *ru-
barb, rithm*.

sc initial pronounst as if speld **s**. DROP silent **c**.

EXAMPLES: *senery, sented, septer, sience, simitar, sissors*;

BUT: scatter, scooner, sconce, etc.

u silent before a vowel medial. DROP **u**.

EXAMPLES: *bild, condit, garantee, gard, ges, gide, gild*.

y between consonants. SPEL **i**.

EXAMPLES: *analysis, fisic, gipsy, paralize, rime, silvan,
sithe, tipe*.

SPECIAL LIST

Words in recommended spellings not governd by the pre-
ceding rules:

aker	frend	slight (sleight)
anser	grotesk	sorgum
beleager	hemorage	sovren
burlesk	hemoroid	spritely
buro	iland	tisic
campain	ile	tisis
catar	ilet	tuch
cask (casque)	mark (marque)	yoman
counterfit	maskerade	yu
delite	morgage	yung
diarea	pictureesk	yungster
foren	reciet	yunker
forfit	siv	

DICTIONARY LIST

SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS OF WORDS IN COMMON USE

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Scope

The choice of words in the following list has been based on selections made by different lexicographers for inclusion in various popular school and desk dictionaries containing from 60,000 to 80,000 words. The object has been to supply a list that will meet the ordinary needs both of the general public and of students and professional men and women.

Typography

Words are arranged alphabetically according to their simplified spellings. Words printed in **boldface** follow the spellings of the Rules and Special List. Words printed in roman are simpler or alternative spellings in good usage.

A dash before a word indicates that it is an inflected form of a verb that is not simplified in the primitive.

In most cases only the primitive (or, if the primitive is not simplified, one simplified derivative) is printed in full. Inflected and other derived forms are indicated merely by their terminations. Thus, *accouter*, **-d**, **-ment** stands for *accouter*, **accouterd**, *accouterment*. When the terminations are not direct additions to the printed word, a half parenthesis is inserted after the letter that they follow. Thus, **-abridg(d, -ment** stands for **abridgd**, *abridgment*.

When a word has two pronunciations in good usage, the alternative spelling, to accord with the corresponding pronunciation, is indicated in parentheses, thus: **aquil(in** (or **-ine**). Here **-ine** is in roman because *aquiline* is the conventional spelling, to be retained if the indicated pronunciation is preferred.

When the Rules so change the appearance of a word as to render its meaning or pronunciation doubtful, the nature of the simplification is indicated in *italics*, thus: **bel** (*l=lle*). A superior numeral indicates which one of two or more identical letters in a word is affected. Thus, **acronic** (*i=y; c²=ch*) shows that the conventional spelling is acronych. If the simplified spelling does not follow the Rules, as in the case of words in the Special List and of some alternativ spellings, the other form is given in roman inclosed in parentheses, thus: **aker** (*acre*); bang (*bhang*).

Verbal inflections (**-ed, -ing**), when given, ar first in order after the word, and ar set off by a semicolon from the other derived forms. These, in turn, ar set off by a semicolon from the compound derivativs, if given.

Omitted Forms

To economize space, the following forms, tho given in special cases, hav commonly been omitted:

-ed, -ing; -able, -er, -ical, -less, -ly, -ment, -ness; terminations indicating inflections and derivativs regularly formd from words simplified in the primitiv (see page 5).

-ization, -izer, -izement; terminations indicating substantivs regularly formd from verbs in **-ize**.

be-, dis-, em-, en-, in-, inter-, mis-, pre-, re-, un-; derivativs beginning with these prefixes. Thus, for **becalmd**, see **calmd**, etc.

fore-, out-, over-, under-, up-; compound derivativs of which any of these words is the first element. The second element wil be found in its alfabetic place.

compound words; whether simplified in the first or the second element. Thus for **gristmil**, see **mil**; for **cros-examin**, see **cros** and **examin**.

LIST

- abandon**
—abasht
abatis
abb(y, -ies)
—abhor
abism, -al
abiss, -al, -ic
ablativ
—aboilsh
abqritv
abrasiv
abrest (*e = ea*)
—abridg(d, -ment)
abrogativ
absinth
absolv, -d
—absorbd
absorptiv
—abstain
abstersiv
abstractiv
abusiv
acalef, -an, -oid
acanthin
accelerativ
—acclaimd
acclimatize
accommodativ
—accomplisht
accouter, -d; -ment
accretiv
accumulativ
—accurst
accusativ
—accustomd
acefalous
acetilene
achiev, -d; -ment
—acknowledg(d, -ment)
acockbill
acollite
acotiledon
acoufone
—acquest
acquisitiv
acromat(ic, -isin, -ize)
acronic (*i = y; c² = ch*)
activ
actualize
ad (*d = dd*)
adamantin
adaptiv
additiv
—addid
—address
adductiv
adhesiv
adinam(*la, -ic, -y* (*i¹ = y*))
aditum (*i = y*)
adjectiv
—adjoind
—adjournd
—adjudg(d, -ment)
adjunctiv
adjustiv
admesur(e, -ed, -ing)
—administerd
administrativ
admissiv
—admixt
—admonisht
admonitiv
adoptiv
—adornd
—adsorbd
adulterin
adumbrativ
—advanst (*st = ced*)
adventiv
adversativ
advertiz(e, -ment (or -ement))
adviz(e, -ory)
adz
aero(curv, -fite, -grafy, -hidroplane, -mechanics, etc.
aery
afas(*la, -ic* (*f = ph*))
afebril
afellon
afem(*la, -ic*)
afere(*sis, -tic*)
affectiv
—afflanst (*st = ced*)
—affirm(d, -ativ)
—affixt
afflictiv
affrontiv
afill(ous (*f = ph; i = y*))
afil(s, -d, -des)
aforis(m, -t, -tic)
aforize
afrit
aftha
agast (*g = gh*)
agglomerativ
agglutinativ
aggrandiz(e, -ment (or -ement))
aggregativ
—aggres(t, -siv)
aggriev, -d
—aggroupt
agll, -ly
agon (*n = ne*)
agonize
agraf (*f = ff*)
ahed (*e = ea*)
ahul
aigret
—aild
—almd
—alrd
ak(e, -ed, -ing; -er (ache))
aker (acre)
—alarmd
albatros
alcoholize
aldehyde
alexifarmic
alfa
aifabet, -ic, -ize
alimentativ
almentiv
aline, -d; -ment
allssum
alizarin
alkal(i, -in (or -ine), -inity, -ize, -oid)
alkoran
—allayd
allegorize
alleluia
allevativ
alliterativ
—allowd
—alloyd
allusiv
all(y, -ies (*y = ey*))
alo, -es (*o = oe*)
alodi(um, -al)
alp(in (or -ine))
alredy
alterativ
—alterd
alternativ
altho
alumin

- alv**(*ln* (*or -ine*)
amalgamativ
amaranthin
amarillils
—amast (*t = sed*)
amativ
—ambld
ambulatv
—ambusht
ameb(a, -oid
ameliorativ
americanize
—amerst (*st = ced*)
amethist, -ln
amfibl(a, -an, -ous
amfibol(e, -lc, -ogy,
—ous, -y
amfibrac
amficarp(ous, -lc
amfictyon, -lc, -y
amfigean
amfipod, -a, -al, -an, -c,
—lform, -ous
amfisbena
amfitheat(er, -ric
amfor(a, -al, -lc
amlgdal(a, -aceous,
—ate, -ln, -oid (*i = y*)
aml, -aceous, -ene, -lc,
—old (*i = y*)
amorf(lc, -lsm, -ous
amortiz(e, -ment (*or*
—ement)
amouret
amphi- (*see amfl-*)
ampllatv
amplificativ
amulet
amuslv
anacorslm (*c = ch*)
anaeron(lsm, -lc, -lslc
anagllf, -lc (*i = y; f = ph*)
—anagram(d, -lng;
—atlc, -atlsn, -atlst,
—atize
anal(lsls, -lst, -ltlc, -ize
analog, -ize
anapest, -lc
anarc
anastrof(e, -y
anathematize
anatomize
ancor, -d; -age (*c = ch*)
ancor(et (*or -lte*), -ess
andro(cefalous, -fagus,
—morfus, -sflux
- androgln(ous, -al, -lc**
anem(ia, -lc
anemo(graf, -flous
anesthesia
anesthet(ic, -ist, -ize
aneurism, -al
—angerd
anglografy
—angld
anglicize
anglofob(e, -la, -lc
—anguisht
anhidr(ld (*or -lde*), -ous
anl(body, -how, -thlng,
—way, -where, -wize
anil(ln (*or -ine*)
animativ
anis
anlsolfllous (*f = ph; i² = y*)
ankilo(sls, -tlc
—ankld
—anneald
—annex(t, -lv
annihilativ
annotativ
—announst (*st = ced*)
—annoyd
—annuld
annulet
annunciativ
anodine
anonlm, -ous, -lty
anser, -d, -lng
anserin
antagonize
antelope
anthoforous
anthropofag(y, -i, -lst,
—ous
anthropomorf(lsm, -lc,
—lst, -lte, -lze, -ous
anticlelon(e, -lc
anticlpatlv
—antict
antifebril
antiflogistlc
antlfon, -al, -lc, -y
antlfrasis
antlplr(ln, -etlc
antlstrofe
antltlp(e, -al
antitoxin
antlzlmic
—antlerd
antonlm
aperitlv
- aplom** (*m = mb*)
apocalip(se, -tlc
apocrlfa, -l
apodictic, -al
apofasls
apoflsis
apolog
apologize
apostatize
apostrof(e, -lc, -lze
apothem
apotheosize
appal, -d
—apparel(d, -lng
—appeald
—appeard
appeaslv
appellativ
—appendixt
apperceptlv
—appertalnd
appetitlv
appetize
applauslv
applicativ
appointlv
—apportlond
apposit, -lv
—appralsd
appreciatlv
apprehenslv
—apprentlst (*st = ced*)
—apprest
apprize
—approacht
approbatlv
appropriativ
approximativ
appulsiv
—apronnd
apterlx (*i = y*)
aptronlm, -lc
aquarel
aquill(ln (*or -ine*)
ar
arabesk
aracnid, -a, -an, -oid
arbor, -d
area(lc, -lsm
arcangel, -lc
archeolog(y, -lc, -lst
archetlpl(e, -al, -lc
—archt
arcograf
ardor
argent(ln (*or -ine*)

argumentativ
arian
ariz(e, -en, -ing
—armd
armor, -d; -ial, -y
—arousd
—arraignd
—arrayd
arsen(id (or -ide)
arteriografy
arthrografy
—articid
artizan
as (s = ss)
asafetida
asbestin
ascenden(cy, -t
—ascertaind
asfalt, -ic
asfixia, -i, -te, -tion
asfodel
ashler, -ing
asilum (i = y)
asimmetr(y, -ic
asimptot(e, -ic
asincron(ism, -ous
asindeton
asin(in (or -ine)
—askt
—aspers(t, -iv
—assaild
—assayd
—assembld
assertiv
—assest
—assignd
assimiliativ
assiz(e, -es
associativ
—assoild
assuasiv
assumptiv
—asteriskt
—astonisht
astrofisie(s, -ai, -ist
astronomize
atheneum
atmosfer(e, -ic
atol
atomize
atrof(y, -id; -ic, -ous
atrop(in (or -ine)
—attacht
—attackt
—attaind
—attempterd

attentiv
attitudinize
attorn(y, -iship
attractiv
attributiv
—auctiend
audifone
auditiv
augmentativ
—augurd
—auricld
aurocs
auscuiativ
authoritativ
authorize
autobiograf(y, -er, -ic
autocicie
autoethon, -ai, -ic, -ous
autograf, -t; -ic, -y
autohipno(sis, -tic
autosuggestiv
autotip(e, -ic
—availd
aventurin
—averd
avoset
—avoucht
—avowd
avulsiv
aw, -d; -some
—awakend
awether (e^l = ea)
—awnd
ax, -t; -man
—axid
ay
azigious
azim, -ic, -ous

B

babi(dom, -hood (i = y)
—babld
babu
baccan(ai, -alia, -alian,
—t, -te
—backt
bacterin
bad (bade)
—badgd
—badgerd
—baffld
bagas
bagatel
—bagd
—baidd

bailif
baily
baiz
—balanst (st = ced)
—baid (d = led)
baidhed, -ed
balk, -t; -y
—balloond
—baimd
—bailusterd
—bamboozld
—band (d = ned)
bandana
—bandid (d = ed)
bandolier
bandoi(in (or inc)
bang (bhang)
—bangd
—bangld
banian
—banisht
banister, -d
—bankt
—bannerd
banneret
banquet (t = tte)
bans (n = nn)
—banterd
Baptize
barbarize
—barbd
barbet
—bard (d = red)
—bare(backt, -heded
—bargaind
barita (i = y)
barit(e, -ic, -es
baritone
bark (barque)
barkantine
—barkend
—barkt
bari(y, -icorn
—barnaclld
—barnd
barograf -ic
—barrel(d, -ing
—barrierd
—barterd
bartizan
bas (fish, tree), -wood
base (bass)
—hasht
—basifxt
—basind
—baskt

- bastardize
 bastile
 —**bastiond**
bathlometer (*i = y*)
 —**battend**
 —**battered**
 —**battld**
 —**bawld**
 —**bayd**
 —bayonet(ed, -ing)
 bazar
be- (*see note "omitted forms."*)
 —**beacht**
 —**beacond**
 —**beakt**
 —**beamd**
 —**beaud**
 —**beckond**
 —**beekt**
 —**bedizend**
bed(spred, -sted)
 —**beetld**
 —**begd**
 —**beggard**
begil(e, -ed, -ing)
begon (*n = ne*)
 behavior
behed, -ed, -ing
 —**behoovd**
bel, -d; -man, *etc.*
bel (*l = lle*)
 belabor, -d
 —**belayd**
 —**beicht**
beldam
beleager, -d
bellev, -d
 —**bellttld**
 —**bellld**(d, -ful; -band, -pinch, *etc.*)
 —**bellowd**
 —**belongd**
 —**bencht**
benedictlv
 —**benefist** (*st = ced*)
 —benefit(ed, -ing)
 benz(in (*or -ine*))
 benzol, -in
 —**bequeathd**
bereav, -d
berll, -ln (*i = y*)
berlllum (*i^l = y*)
 —**berrid**
 —**bertht**
bested, -ed, -ing (*e² = ea*)
- bestowd**
 —**betrayd**
 —**etroth**(t (*or -d*))
 —**betterd**
 —**bevel**(d, -ing)
 —**bewaild**
 —**bewllerd**
 —**bewitcht**
 —**blas**(t, -ing)
 —**bibd**
bibliofile
bibliograf(y, -er, -ic)
bleefalous
bicicl(e, -d; -ist)
 —**bickerd**
biclor(ld (*or -ide*))
bicolor, -d
bidactll
bigon (*i = y; n = ne*)
 bijoutry
bil, -d; -hed, -hook, *etc.*
bil(d, -t (*or -ded*), -ding)
 —**bilkt**
billcock
 —**billowd**
bimetal(ism, -ist)
biodynamics
biograf
biograf(y, -er, -ic)
bipartil
 —**blreht**
 —**bishop**(t, -ing)
bisk (bisque)
bissextil
bistander (*i = y*)
bister, -d
bisulf(id, -ite, -uret)
 bituminize
bivalv, -d
 —**bivouact**
biword (*i = y*)
blazantln (*or -lne*)
blzar (*r = rre*)
 —**blabd**
 —**blackend**
 —**black**(t, -bald, -gard, -led, -maild, *etc.*)
 —**blancht**
 —**blandisht**
 —**blankt**
biarn(y, -ld; -les)
blasfem(e, -ed; -ous, -y)
 —**blatherd**
 —**blazond**
 —**bleacht**
 —**bleard**
- blenisht**
 —**blench**
bles, -t
 —**bletherd**
 —**blinkt**
blis, -ful
 —**bllsterd**
 blithe
 —**block**(t, -hed)
 —**bloomd**
 —**blossomd**
 —**blotcht**
blowz, -d; -y
 —**blubberd**
bluf, -t
 —**blunder**(d, -hed)
 —**blurd**
 —**blusht**
 —**blusterd**
 —**bob**(d, -talld)
 —**bodi**(d, -gard)
 —**bogd**
 —**boggd**
bog(y, -les, -yism)
 —**bolld**
 —**bold** (*d = led*)
bolder (*o = ou*)
 —**bolsterd**
bom, -d, -ming; -shel, -proof, *etc.*
 bombazine
bombi(x, -c, -cid, -cold)
bonniclabber
 —**bood**
 —**boohood**
 —**bookt**
 —**boomd**
booz, -d; -y
 —**borderd**
bor(id (*or -ide*))
born (borne)
 -boro
boro
 —**borrowd**
bos, -t
 —**bosomd**
bot, -fly (*t = tt*)
 —**botcht**
 —**botherd**
 —**bottd**
 —**bottomd**
 —**bounst** (*st = ced*)
bourn (bourne)
 —**bousd**
bov(ln (*or -ine*))
 —**bowd**

—bowerd
—bowld
bowl(in (or -ine)
—box(t, -hauId
boycot, -ed, -ing
brachicefal(ie, -ous
brachigrafy
—bragd
brail (l = lle)
—braild (d = ed)
—braind
braiz, -d
—brancht
—brandid
—brandisht
bras, -t
—brattid
—brawid
—brayd
brazen, -d; -ness
brazier
—breacht
—breamd
—breathd
bred, -ed, -ing; -fruit,
—stuf, etc.
bredth, -wize, -ways
—breecht
breez, -d
brekfast
brest, -pin, -plate, etc.
breth, -t
—brewd
—brickt
bridewel
—bridgd
—briefft
brigand(in (or -ine)
brigrant(in (or -ine)
—brightend
—brim(d, -ful
—brindid
briquet
—briskt
—bristid
—broacht
—broadend
broadwize
brocatel
—broiderd
—broid
bromatografy
brom(id (or -ide)
brom(in (or -ine)
broneo
bronco(cele, -tomy

broncus
—bronzd
—brookt
—brotherd
brouet
—browd
—brownd
brownny
browz, -d
—bruisd
brunet
—brusht
brusk
bryofite
—bubbid
bucanier
—buckid
—bucklerd
—buckt
—budgd
buf, -t
—buffoond
bul, -d; ≠neckt, etc.
—bulbd
buidoz(e, -ed
bulhed, -ed
—bulkt
—bullid
—bulwarkt
—bumd
—bump
bun
—buncht
—bundld
—bungd
—bungld
bunion
—bunkerd
—bunkt
bunkum
—buoyd
bur, -d
—burderd
buret
burgcon, -d
—burid
—burkt
—burlapt
—burid
burlesk
—burn(d (or -t)
—burnisht
buro (bureau)
burocra(cy, -t, -tic
—burrowd
burse (bourse)

bus, -t
—bushei(d, -ing; -er
—busht
—buskind (d = cd)
—buskt
—bustld
—busi(d, -body
but (t = tt)
—butcherd
butir(in, -aceous, -ie,
—ous
—butterd
butterin
—buttond
—buttrest
buz, -d
by (bye)
by- (see bi-)

C

—cabald (d = lcd)
—cabind
—cabld
—cackld
cacodemon
cacofon(y, -ie, -ous
cacograf(y, -er, -ie
caddy
—cadenst (st = ced)
—cadgd
cafein
caitif
—cajoid (d = ed)
calamin
calcedon(y, -ix
calcid (cl = ch)
cale(in (or -inc), -d
(or -cd)
calcograf, -ist, -y
calculativ
—cald (d = lcd)
calefactiv
—calenderd
calibeate
caliber
calic(ie, -uiar, -ulate
calif, -ate, -ship
caligraf, -ie, -ist, -y
calipash
caliper
caliptra
calisthenic, -s
calix, -es
calk, -t
—calloust

- calmd
 calv, -d; -s
 —camberd
 camcleon
 camfene
 camfor, -ate, -ic
 camomile
 campain, -d
 —camp
 —canal(d, -ing, -ize
 cancelat(e, -ion
 —cancel(d, -ing; -ation
 —cand (*d = ned*)
 —candid (*d² = ed*)
 candituft
 candor
 —cankerd
 —cannond
 canonize
 —canopld
 cantaloup
 —caunterd
 —cantond
 canvas, -t, -ling; -er, -es
 ca(os, -otic (*c = ch*)
 —caparisond
 —caperd
 capitalize
 —capt
 —captaland
 captiv
 carae
 —caracold (*d = ed*)
 caracter, -d; -istic, -ize, -y
 —caramcid
 carb(id (*or -ide*)
 carb(in (*or -ine*)
 carbohidrate
 carbonize
 —carburet(ed, -ing; -er
 carburize
 cardiograf, -ic, -y
 —carcend
 —careerd
 —carest (*t = sed*)
 carfology
 earm(in (*or -inc*)
 carminativ
 —carol(d, -ing; -er
 —caromd
 —carousd
 —carpenterd
 —carpt
 —carrid
 cartograf(y, -er
 —cartoond
 cartouch
 cartulary
 carv, -d
 cascin
 —cashierd
 —casht
 casino
 cask (casque)
 casm (*c = ch*)
 —cassockt
 easter
 —castid
 cataclism, -al, -ic, -ist
 catacre(sis, -tic
 catafonic, -s
 catafract
 catali(sis, -tic
 catalog, -d, -ing; -er
 catar, -al
 catastrof(e, -ic
 catechize
 catecumen, -al
 —catercornerd
 —caterd
 —caterwauld
 cathed, -ed, -ing
 cathodograf
 catholicize
 —caucus(t, -ing
 caulin
 —caus(d, -ativ
 cauterize
 —cautlond
 —cavernd
 —cavil(d, -ing; -er
 —cavillerd
 —cawd
 —ccast
 cec(um, -al
 cedrin
 cefalie
 cefalopod, -a, -an, -e, -ic, -ous
 —celid
 cel, -d
 celiae
 celenter(a, -ata, -ate, -e
 cenobit(e, -ic
 cenotaf, -ic
 cenozoic
 —censord
 —censt
 center, -d; -board, etc.
 centi(gram, -liter, -meter
 centi(ped (*or -pede*)
 centralize
 —centupld
 cerealin
 cerograf, -ic, -ist, -y
 cervin
 cesium
 cespito(se, -us
 ccusura, -l
 ch- (*pronounst k, see c-*)
 chaf, -t
 —chafferd
 —chagrind
 —chaind
 —chaird
 —challist (*st = ced*)
 —chalkt
 —chamberd
 —chamferd
 —championd
 —champt
 —chanceid
 chanceclor, -ship
 —channel(d, -ing
 —chanst (*st = ced*)
 chant
 chanty
 —chapt
 —chapterd
 char (*r = rr*)
 —chard (*d = red*)
 —charm
 —charterd
 —chastend
 chastiz(e, -ment
 —chatterd
 —cheapend
 check, -t (cheque)
 checker, -d; -s (chequer)
 —checkt
 —cheekt
 —cheept
 —cheerd
 chemisct
 —cherisht
 ches, -man, etc.
 chetah
 —chevid
 —chevrond
 —chewd
 chicot
 chil, -blain
 chil(e, -ous (*i = y*)
 chillare
 chilifacti(on, -v
 chilif(y, -ication
 chim(e, -ous (*i = y*)

See Explanatory Notes on Tipografy and Omitted Forms, pages 11 and 12

chimer(a, -ic
 chlmif(y, -lcaation
 chlun(y, -id; -les;
 -*ipot*, etc.
 —chind (*d = ned*)
 —chinkt
 —chipt
 —chirkt
 chirograf, -ic, -ist, -y
 —chlrrpt
 —chlrrup(t, -ing; -y
 —chlsel(d, -ing
 —chockt
 chop(In (*or -inc*)
 —chopt
 —chortld
 —choust
 —chuckl(d, -ehed
 —chuckt
 chuf (*uf = ough*)
 —chund
 chur, -d
 —churcht
 —churnd
 cicad, -ean, -aceous
 cicatrize
 ciclamen
 cicl(c, -d; -ic, -ist
 ciclold, -al
 ciclomet(er, -ric, -ry
 ciclou(e, -lc, -oscope
 cicloped(ia, -ic, -ist
 cicloram(a, -lc
 cifer, -d
 cigaret
 cigne(t, -ous
 cilind(er, -ric, -roid
 cimbal
 cim(e, -old, -ous
 —cincht
 clicic, -al, -ism
 cincon(a, -lc, -ism
 cinematograf
 clnosure
 cipress
 ciprinoid
 cipripedium
 —cirdld
 circularize
 circulativ
 circumciz(e, -ion
 —circumflex
 circumgirat(e, -ion,
 -*ory*
 circumscripiv
 —circumstanst (*st = ced*)

circumvolv, -d
 clsalpin
 cist, -ic, -otomy, -ous
 citolog(y, -ic, -ist
 citoplasm, -ic
 citrin
 civilize
 —clabberd
 —clackt
 —claind
 —clamberd
 —clamd
 clamis (*c = ch; i = y*)
 clamor, -ous
 —clampt
 clandestin
 —clangd
 clangor, -ous
 —clankt
 —clapt
 clas, -t; -mate
 —clasht
 —claspt
 —clatterd
 clavicord
 —clawd
 —cleaud
 —clear(d, -starcht
 cleav, -d
 —clencht
 cleuly
 clens(c, -d; -er
 clepsidra
 clerglman
 —clerk
 —clickt
 clff
 —climbd
 —clineht
 clinic
 —clinkt
 clipe(ate, -iform
 —clipt
 clister (*i = y*)
 —cloakt
 —clock(t, -wize
 —clogd
 —clolsterd
 cloral, -ate, -ic, -id
 (*or -ide*), -idle, -in
 (*or -ine*), -ite, -ous
 clorofil
 cloroform, -d
 —clownd
 —cloyd
 —clubd

—cluckt
 clue
 cluf (*uf = ough*)
 —clumpt
 —clusterd
 —clutcht
 —clutterd
 —coacht
 coactiv
 coagulativ
 —coald
 —coalest (*t = ced*)
 —coarsend
 coastwize
 —coast
 —cobblld
 cocain
 cocci(x, -geal
 —cockerd
 —cockld
 cockn(y, -ies; -idom,
 -*yism*
 —cockt
 coclea, -n, -r, -ry, -te
 coco, -nut, -palm
 cocti(l, -v
 —coddld
 —coer(st, -civ
 coeval
 coextensiv
 cof, -t, -fing; -fer
 —coffind
 —cogd
 coglitativ
 cognitiv
 cogniz(e, -ance, -ant, -or
 cohesiv
 —colft
 coign
 —cold
 —coind
 colagog
 colander
 coler, -ic (*c = ch*)
 coler(a, -aic, -in (*or -ine*)
 colic
 —collapst
 —collard
 colleag, -d
 collectiv
 collirium
 collog, -d
 collusiv
 coll(y, -ies
 coloclnth
 colofon, -ic, -y

eolonize
 eolor, **-d**; -ation, -ist
 eolporter
 eolter
 —**eolumnd**
combativ
 —**combd**
comedien
comfry
comitativ
 —**commandeerd**
commemorativ
 —**commenst** (*st = ced*)
 commercialize
 —**commerst** (*st = ced*)
commesure
 —**commingid**
commiserativ
 —**commissiond**
 —**commixt**
commonwelth
communicativ
commutativ
 —**companlond**
comparativ
 —**compast**
 —**compeld**
compensativ
competitiv
 —**compland**
completiv
 —**complexiond**
complicativ
 complin, -s
composit, -iv
comprehensiv
 —**compres(t, -siv**
 compriz(e, -al
compromise
compulsiv
conc, -a, -oid, -ology
 —**conceald**
 coneenter, -d
concentrativ
conceptiv
 —**concernnd**
concessiv
concler, -ed
concler, -d, -ing
conciliativ
conclusiv
concoctiv
concretiv
 —**concurd**
 —**concus(t, -siv**
 —**cond** (*d = ned*)

—**condemnd**
 —**condens(t, -ativ**
condile (*i = y*)
condit (*i = ui*)
 —**conditiond**
 —**condoid** (*d = ea*)
condr(oid, -cstean
conductiv
conductiv
confederativ
 —**conferd**
 —**confest**
 —**confirm(d, -ativ**
conflictiv
 —**conformd**
 —**congeaid**
congestiv
conglutinativ
congressiv
 —**conjoind**
conjunctiv
connectiv
connotativ
 —**conquerd**
consecutiv
conserv, -d; -ativ
 —**considerd**
 —**consignnd**
 —**consold** (*d = ed*)
constitutiv
 —**constraind**
constrictiv
constructiv
consumptiv
 —**containd**
contaminativ
 —**contemnd**
contemplativ
continuativ
contortiv
 —**contourd**
contract(ill, -iv
contra(dictiv, -distinctiv, -distinguisht
contrariwize
contributiv
controlab(ile, -illity
 —**control(d, -ing; -er**
controller (eomptroller)
contusiv
 —**convalest** (*t = ced*)
convectiv
 conventionalize
conversiv
 —**converst**

—**convext**
 —**conveyd**
 —**convinst** (*st = ced*)
convol(v, -vd; -utiv
 —**convoyd**
 —**convuls(t, -iv**
con(y, -ies
 —**cood** (*d = ed*)
 —**cookt**
 eook(y, -ies
 —**coold**
 eool(y, -ies
cooperativ
 —**cooperd**
 —**coopt**
coordinativ
 —**copl(d, -graf, -right**
 —**copper(d, -hed**
 —**copt**
copulativ
 coquet
 —**coral(d, -in**
 —**corbeld**
cord (*c = ch*)
cordiceps
corea
cor(im (or -imb), -imbous (*i = y*)
cor(lon, -la
coribant, -lan, -ie
 —**corkt**
 —**cornd**
 —**corner(d, -wize**
 eornetist
 —**cornist** (*st = ced*)
corograf, -le, -y
coroid
corporativ
 —**corraid**
correctiv
correlativ
corroborativ
corrosiv
corruptiv
cor(us, -ust, -using; -agus, -al, -ist, -ister, -istic (*c = ch*)
 corvet
corvin
cosmograf(y, -le, -ist
costiv
cotiledon, -al, -ous
cottis, -t
 —**cottond**
 —**coucht**
coulom (*m = mb*)

councilor
 —counsel(d, -ing; -or
 —countenanst (*st = ced*)
 counter(activ, -balanst,
 checkt, -marcht,
 -markt, -poisd,
 -signnd, -vaild
 —counterd
 counterfit, -ed, -ing; -er
 countri(man, -side, *etc.*)
 —coupld
 —courst
 —coverd
 cov(y, -ies
 —cowd
 —cowerd
 —cowl
 —coyd
 —cozend
 coz(y, -ier, -iest, -iness
 —crackld
 —crackt
 —caddld
 —cramd
 —cranmpt
 cranlograf, -y
 —crankt
 —crannid
 crape (crêpe)
 cras
 —crasht
 —crawfisht
 —crawld
 —crayond
 —creakt
 —creamd
 —creast
 creativ
 crenel, -ate, -ation
 cres
 creton
 crevas (*s = ssc*)
 —crevist (*st = ced*)
 —cribbld
 —cribd
 —erickt
 criminativ
 —crimpld
 —crimpt
 —crimsond
 —crlnkld
 —crippld
 cript, -ic (*i¹ = y*)
 criptogam, -ia, -ic, -y
 criptograf, -ic, -lst, -y
 criptogram, -lc

cripto(logy, -nim
 crisal(is, -ld, -ldal
 erisanthemum
 erisceros, -t
 eriselefantln
 erism, -al, -atory
 crislo(beril, -llte, -prase
 —crispt
 cristal, -in (*or ine*), -ize,
 —oid, -oidal
 cristalograf(y, -er, -ic
 criticize
 —croakt
 —crockt
 crom(a, -atic, -e, -o
 crom(ium, -ic, -ous
 cromlec
 cromol(lithograf, -sfere,
 —tipe, *etc.*)
 cronie
 croniel(e, -d
 crono(graf, -gram,
 —logy, -meter,
 —scope, *etc.*)
 —crook(t, -backt
 —croond
 —cropt
 croquet (*t = tte*)
 cros, -t; -bard, -bil, -eyd,
 —hatcht, -wize, *etc.*
 —crotcht
 —croucht
 croup
 —crownd
 crozier
 —cruisd
 crum, -d, -ming; -my
 —crumbl
 —crumpld
 —cruncht
 —crusht
 —crutcht
 cucurbit
 —cuddld
 —cudgel(d, -ing; -cr
 cue (queue)
 cuf, -t
 cul, -d
 —cumberd
 eumin
 cumulativ
 —cupt
 curativ
 —curbd
 —curdld
 —curld

—curri(d, -comb
 curslv
 —curst
 —curtaild
 —curtailnd
 curtesy (*Eng. law*)
 curts(y, -ld; -ies
 curv, -d
 —curvet(ed, -ing
 —cushlond
 cuspidor
 —custoind
 cutlas, -es
 cy- (*see ci*)
 cyan(ld (*or* -ide)

D

—dabbl
 —dabd
 daetil, -ic, -itis, -ology
 dagerreotype
 —daggl
 dairi(maid, -man
 —daisld
 —dallid
 —damaskt
 —damd (*d = med*)
 —damnd
 —dampnd
 —damp
 —dandld
 dandruf
 —dangld
 —danst (*st = ced*)
 —dappl
 —darknd
 —darkld
 dark(y, -ies
 —darnd
 —dasht
 dativ
 —daubd
 daufin, -ess
 —dawld
 —dawnd
 —dazzld
 —debard
 —deparkt
 —debaucht
 debilitativ
 debonair
 —deboucht
 decad
 deca(gram, -liter, -meter
 deecalog

- decampt
 decarburize
 decasyllab(ie, -ic
 —decayd
 —deceast
 deceptiv
 declet, -ful
 deciev, -d, -ing
 decifer, -d
 deci(gram, -liter, -meter
 decisiv
 —deckt
 —declaimd
 declarativ
 decolor, -d; -ation, -ize
 decomposit
 decorativ
 —decoyd
 —decreast
 decretiv
 —decupid
 decursiv
 ded, -hed, -loekt, etc.
 dedal, -ian, -ous
 deden, -d, -ing; -er
 deduciv
 deductiv
 —deemd
 —depend
 def
 defectiv
 defen, -d
 defens(e, -iv
 —deferd
 definit, -iv
 —defle(xt, -ctiv
 —deflowerd
 —deformd
 —defrayd
 degenerativ
 dehdtrate
 —dehorn
 dehumanize
 —delgnd
 del (l = ll)
 —delayd
 deletiv
 delin, -ic
 dellberativ
 —dellquest (t = ced)
 dellte, -ful, -some
 —dellverd
 —deloust
 —delt (e = ea)
 delusiv
 delv, -d
 demagog, -ic, -ism, -y
 demain (demesne)
 —demeand
 demeanor
 demilze
 demobilize
 demolsel
 —demolisht
 demon, -ic
 demonetize
 demonstrativ
 demoralize
 —demurd
 denationalize
 denaturalize
 —dend (d = ned)
 denominativ
 denotativ
 denoument
 —denounst (st = ced)
 dent (ln (or -ine)
 denunciativ
 deodorize
 deoxidize
 depletiv
 —deployd
 depolarize
 deprecativ
 depreciativ
 —depres(t, -siv
 depurativ
 —deraignd
 —deralld
 derisiv
 derivativ
 derogativ
 descriptiv
 deserv, -d
 desiccativ
 desiderativ
 designativ
 —designd
 —despaired
 desplze
 —despoild
 destin, -d
 —destroyd
 destructiv
 det, -tor (t = bt)
 —detacht
 —detalld
 —detalnd
 detectiv
 detentiv
 —deterd
 determin, -d; -ativ
 detersiv
 deth, -shed, -sman, etc.
 detractiv
 detrusiv
 develop, -t
 —devil(d, -ing; -ish
 devlz(e, -al, -ee, -or
 devolv, -d
 —devourd
 —dewd
 dextrin
 dextrograte
 diafan(ous, -eity
 diafonle, -s
 diafore(sis, -tic
 diafram, -d, -ing
 diafragmatic
 diagraf
 —diagram(d, -ing; -atic
 —dial(d, -ing; -ist
 dial(isis, -itic, -ize (i² = y)
 dialog
 diare(a, -al, -ic, -tic
 —dibbl
 dicefalus
 —dickerd
 dicky
 dielord
 dicotiledon, -ous
 dicotom(y, -ous
 —dicro(ism, -ic
 dicromat(ism, -ic
 dicto(fone, -graf
 —diddid
 dieci(an, -ous
 dieresis
 —differd
 —differenst (st = ced)
 diffic(il (or -ile)
 diffractiv
 diffusiv
 diffheri(a, -al, -c, -tic
 difthong, -al, -ous
 —digd
 digestiv
 digraf
 —digres(t, -siv
 dike
 dll
 dlllidall(y, -id
 —dimd
 —dimensiond
 —dimlnisht
 dimlnutiv
 dimorf, -ic, -ism, -ous
 —dimpld

- dina**(mic, -meter, -mite)
dinamo, -meter, *etc.*
dinast, -ic, -y
 —**dind** (*d = ned*)
dine (*i = y*)
 —**dingd**
ding(y, -ies (*y = ey*)
diox(id (*or -ide*)
 dipsy
 —**dipt**
diptic (*i² = y; c = ch*)
directiv
dis- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
 —**disabl**d
 —**disburst** (*t = ed*)
 —**discernd**
disciplin, -d
 —**discourst**
 —**discoverd**
discras(ia, -ial, -ic, -y
 (*i¹ = y*)
discriminativ
discursiv
 —**discus**(t, -siv
 —**disdaind**
 —**diseasd**
 —**disembowel**(d, -ing
disemia (*i¹ = y*)
disenter(y, -ic
disgize
 —**disgruntld**
 —**dishevel**(d, -ing
 —**disht**
disjunctiv
 disk
 —**dismayd**
 —**dismis**(t, -siv
 dispatch, -t; -er
 —**dispeid**
 —**dispenst**
dispep(sia, -tic
 —**dispers**(t, -siv
 —**displayd**
dispne(a, -al, -ic (*i = y*)
disproslum (*i¹ = y*)
disputativ
disruptiv
 —**dissembld**
disseminativ
dissiez, -d; -ee, -in, -or,
 -ure (*ie = ei*)
dissillab(le, -ic, -ify,
 -ize
dissociativ
dissolv, -d
distaf
 —**distanst** (*st = ced*)
distaxia (*i¹ = y*)
disteleolog(y, -ist (*i = y*)
distic, -ous (*c = ch*)
 distil, -d
distinctiv
 —**distingulsht**
distractiv
 —**distraind**
 —**distrest**
distributiv
 —**disturbd**
 disulf(id, -uret
disur(ia, -ic, -y (*i¹ = y*)
 —**ditcht**
dithir(am (*or -amb*),
 -ambic
divertiv
divisiv
 —**divorst** (*st = ced*)
 —**dizend**
 —**dizzld**
do, -es; -skin (*o = oe*)
do, -ey; -nut (*o = ough*)
doc(il (*or -ile*)
 —**dockt**
 —**doctord**
doctrin
 —**dodderd**
dodcecastile (*i = y*)
dodecasillab(le, -ic
dof, -t
 —**dogd**
 dogmatize
dol
 —**dold** (*d = ed*)
dolfin
dolicocefai(ic, -ous, -us
 dolor, -iferous, -ific, -ous
 domicil, -d
dominativ
 —**domineerd**
donativ
 —**dond**
donk(y, -les
 —**doomd**
 —**dormerd**
 —**doubld**
 —**doust**
dout, -fui (*t = bt*)
 —**dovetaild**
 —**dowel**(d, -ing
 —**dowerd**
 —**down**(d, -harted, -hil
 dowry
 —**drabbid**
draff (*f = ff*)
 draft, -s, -sman, -y
 —**dragd**
 —**draggld**
 —**dragoond**
 —**draind**
 dram (drachm)
 dramatize
 —**drawld**
 —**dreamd**
dred, -ed, -ing; -fui
 —**dredgd**
drednaught
 —**dremt**
 —**drencht**
dress, -t; -maker
 —**dribbid**
dril, -d
dri(ly, -ness, -sailer
 —**dript**
 —**drivel**(d, -ing; -er
 —**drizzld**
 —**droid** (*d = led*)
 —**droold**
 —**droopt**
 —**dropsid**
 —**dropt**
dros
 drosky
 —**drown**
drowz, -d; -y
 —**drubd**
 —**drudgd**
 —**drugd**
 —**drumd**
 —**dubd**
dubitativ
duckbil
 —**duckt**
ductil
 duel(ing, -ist
duf
dui, -d, -ness
dum, -d, -ming; -bel,
 -found, *etc.*
 —**dump**t
 —**dund**
dunderhed, -ed
dunghil
duplicativ
 —**dwarft**
dwel, -t (*or -d*)
 —**dwindld**
 dy- (*see di-*)
dyestuf

E

eager (*er = re*)
 —ear(d, -markt
 —earn(d
 —eartht
 —eas(d
 eavs, -drop, -dropt
 eb, -d
 ebonize
 —echelond
 —eclipt
 eclog
 eco, -ed, -ing; -es (*c = ch*)
 ecolog(y, -ic, -ist
 economize
 ecumenical
 —eddid
 —edg(d, -ewize
 edil(c, -ian, -eship
 educativ
 eductiv
 educorativ
 efemer(a, -al, -ld, -idae,
 -is, -on
 effactv
 effectiv
 —efferves(t, -civ
 —efflorest (*t = ced*)
 effusiv
 efiakes
 efod
 eg, -d; -nog, -plant
 egis
 egret
 eidograf
 eightifold
 ejectiv
 el, -wand
 elaborativ
 —elapst
 —elbowd
 electiv
 electrin
 electrize
 electrodynamic, -s
 electrol(isis, -ite, -itic,
 -ize
 electro(motiv, -negativ,
 -positiv
 electrotecnic, -al, -s
 electrotip(e, -ic, -ist, -y
 eleemosinary
 elephant, -in, -iasis
 eliminativ
 elis(um, -an

elitr(on (*or -um*)
 elucidativ
 elusiv
 elvs
 em- (*see note, "omitted
 forms."*)
 emanativ
 emancipativ
 —embalmd
 —embarkt
 —embarrast
 —embellisht
 —embezzld
 emblemize
 —embost
 emfa(sis, -size, -tic
 emfisema
 emir
 emissiv
 emotiv
 empirea(n, -i
 empireuma, -tic
 —employd
 emprize
 —emptid
 emulativ
 emulsiv
 en- (*see note, "omitted
 forms."*)
 —enabld
 enactiv
 —enamel(d, -ing; -er, -ist
 enamor, -d, -ing
 encefal(on, -ic, -ous
 enchima
 enciclic, -al
 enciclopedl(a, -ac, -al,
 -an, -c, -st
 encist, -ation
 encor(al, -c, -ous, -stic
 —encounterd
 —encroacht
 —endeard
 endeavor, -d
 end(iv (*or -ive*)
 endofillous
 endofit(e, -al, -ic, -ous
 —endorst
 —endowd
 endwize
 enfranchise
 engin, -d; -ry
 —engineerd
 —englisht
 —engrost
 —enhanst (*st = ced*)

enigmatize
 —enjoind
 —enjoyd
 —enlightend
 —enounst (*st = ced*)
 —enricht,
 enrol, -d, -ing; -ment
 —entallid
 —enterd
 enterprize
 —entertaind
 enthimeme
 enthal, -d; -ment
 —entranst (*st = ced*)
 enuf
 enumerativ
 enunciativ
 envelop, -t
 —envid
 —environd
 enzim
 colian
 eon, -ian
 eparc
 epaulet, -ed
 epicallx
 epicic(e, -ic, -old
 epifany
 epifite
 epiginous
 epigraf, -ic, -ist, -y
 epigram, -d, -ing; -atic,
 -atism, -atist, -atize
 epillog
 epistile (*i² = y*)
 epistrophe
 epitaf
 epitomize
 epoc, -al
 eponim, -ic, -ist, -ous
 —equal(d, -ing; -ize
 equestrien
 equ(in (*or -ine*)
 —equipt
 equivoke
 er, -d
 era
 eradcativ
 erect(il, -iv
 ergograf
 erisipel(as, -atous, -old
 ermin, -d
 erosiv
 eruptiv
 —escallopt
 escar, -otic (*c = ch*)

escatology
 —eschewd
 escriptoir
 —escutcheond
 esculapian
 eskimo
 esofag(us, -eal
 —espousd
 —essayd
 essoïn
 —establisht
 estafet
 —esteemd
 esthet(e, -ic
 estimativ
 estiva(te, -l, -tion
 —estopt
 —etcht
 eternize
 ether, -eal, -eous, -ize
 etherealize
 ethil, -ated, -ic, -ene
 ethiop, -ian, -ic
 ethnarc
 ethnograf(y, -er, -ic
 ethografy
 etimolog(y, -ic, -ist, -ize
 etimon (*i = y*)
 etiolog(y, -ic
 etiquette
 —ettld
 eucallpt, -us
 eucarlst, -ic
 eucher, -d
 eudemon(ies, -ism, -ist,
 -ology
 eufem(ism, -ist, -istic,
 -ize
 eufon(y, -ic, -ious, -ism,
 -ize
 eufu(ism, -ist, -ize
 eulogize
 eunuc
 evacuativ
 —evanest (*t = ced*)
 evangelize
 —evanisht
 evaporativ
 evasiv
 —evend
 everl(body, -thing,
 -where
 eversiv
 —evidenst (*st = ced*)
 —evin(st, -clv
 evolv, -d

exaggerativ
 exahln, -d
 exarc, -ate
 exceed(e, -ed, -ing
 —excel(d, -ence, -ency,
 -ent, -ently
 exceptiv
 excerptiv
 excessiv
 excitativ
 exciz(e, -lon
 —exclalmd
 exclamativ
 exclusiv
 excretiv
 excursiv
 execerativ
 executiv
 exercize
 exertiv
 exfolliativ
 exhaustiv
 exhibitiv
 exhortativ
 exonerativ
 exorcize
 expansiv
 expectorativ
 —expeld
 expensiv
 —experlenst (*st = ced*)
 —explaind
 expletiv
 explicativ
 explorativ
 explosiv
 expositiv
 expositativ
 —expres(t, -siv
 —expuls(t, -iv
 exquisit
 exsanguin
 exsiccativ
 extemporize
 extens(II, -iv
 extenuativ
 exterminativ
 externalize
 extinctiv
 —extinguisht
 extirpativ
 extol, -d, -ing; -er
 extractiv
 extrusiv
 —ey(d, -ing
 egypt

F

—fabld
 fabulize
 —facet(ed, -ing
 faell
 factitiv
 —factord
 facultativ
 —fadgd
 faeton
 —fagd
 fagot (*t = tt*)
 fagot, -ed, -ing (faggot)
 —faild
 fairllike
 fakir
 falange(s, -al
 falanster(y, -lan
 falanx, -t; -es
 falconin
 fallin (*f = ph*)
 —fallowd
 —falterd
 familiarize
 famin
 —famisht
 —fancid
 —fand
 fanerogam, -la, -ous
 —fangd
 —fangld
 fantas(y, -ia, -ist, -m, -mal
 fantasmagor(ia, -ial, -ic
 fantast, -ic, -icality
 fantom
 faradize
 farewell
 farin(x, -gal, -geal, -ges,
 -goscope, -gotomy
 faris(ee, -alc, -aism
 farmaceut(ic, -ist
 pharmacolog(y, -ic, -ist
 farmacope(ia, -ial, -ist
 farmacopolist
 farmac(y, -al, -ist
 —farm(d, -sted
 far(os, -ology
 —farrowd
 —farst (*st = ced*)
 fas(e, -ic, -is
 —fashiond
 —fasht
 —fastend
 —fatherd
 —fathomd

- fattend
 favor, -d
 favorit
 —fawnd
 —fayd
 —feard
 febe (*f = ph; e² = x*)
 febril
 fec(es, -al
 federativ
 feez, -d
 —felgnd
 fel, -d
 fello, -es (*o = oe*)
 feminln
 fenacetin
 fenic
 fenlx
 fenogam, -la, -lc, -ous
 fenol
 fenomen(on, -al
 —fenst (*st = ced*)
 feof, -ment
 fer(ln (*or = ine*)
 fermentativ
 —ferri(d, -man
 ferrotype
 fertll, -ize
 fervor
 fes
 fesant (*f = ph; e = ea*)
 —festerd
 festlv
 —festoond
 —fetcht
 fether, -d; -y; -hed, *etc.*
 fetish, -ism
 fet(or, -ld
 —fetterd
 —fettld
 fet(us, -al
 —feverd
 —fibd
 fiber, -d
 fibrin
 ficolog(y, -lc, -lst
 fict(ll, -iv
 —fiddld
 —fidget(ed, -ing; -y
 fiftlfold
 —figd
 figurativ
 fike, -net (*i = y*)
 fil, -d (*l = ll*)
 filacter, -y
 filander, -d
 filanthrop(e, -lc, -lst, -y
 filatel(y, -lc, -lst
 —flicht
 filfot (*i = y*)
 filharmonie
 filibeg
 —filbusterd
 fillppic
 filistin, -ism
 —fillip(t, -lng
 fillis (*f = ph; i¹ = y*)
 fillum
 fillo(clad, -de, -gen, -ld,
 —fore, -me, -taxis,
 —xera, *etc.*
 —filmd
 filogen(y, -esls, -etlc, -lc
 filolog, -lc, -lst, -lze, -y
 filological (*f = ph; i¹ = y*)
 filomath, -ic, -y
 filomel
 filopena
 filoprogenitiv
 filosof, -er, -lc, -ism,
 —ist, -lstic, -ize, -y
 filter, -d
 filter (*f = ph; cr = rc*)
 filum
 —finanst (*st = ced*)
 —finger(d, -bredth
 —finlsht
 —firmd
 —fisht
 fisic, -t, -king; -lan, -ky
 fisic(s, -al, -lst
 fisiognom(y, -er, -lc, -lst
 fisiolog(y, -lc, -lst
 fistque
 fissil (*l = lc*)
 fisticuf
 fito(grafy, -fagous
 —logy, -ld
 fixativ
 —fixt
 fiz, -d (*z = zz*)
 fiz (*f = ph*)
 —flizzld
 —flag(d, -staf
 —fallld
 flanch, -t
 —flankt
 —flanneld
 —flapt
 —flasht
 —flatrend
 —flatterd
 flavor, -d; -ous
 —flawd
 —flaxt
 —flayd
 flebotom(y, -lst, -ize
 —fleckt
 —fledg(d, -ling
 —fleerd
 —fleest (*st = ced*)
 fle(m, -gmatie
 —flesht
 —flew d
 —flex(t, -ll
 flblow, -n (*i = y*)
 flicatcher (*i = y*)
 —flickerd
 —flickt
 fier
 —flimflamd
 —flncht
 —flpt
 —flitterd
 flo, -es (*o = oe*)
 —flockt
 —flogd
 floglst(on, -lc
 —floord
 —flopt
 flos (*s = ss*)
 —flounderd
 —flounst (*st = ced*)
 —flourd
 —flourlsht
 —flowd
 —flowerd
 flox (*f = ph*)
 fluf, -t
 —flunkt
 flunk(y, -les
 fluor(id (*or = ide*)
 fluor(in (*or = ine*)
 —flurrid
 —flusht
 —flusterd
 —flutterd
 fluvatll
 —fluxt
 fo, -es; -man
 —foald
 —foamd
 —fobd
 —focus(t, -ing
 —fodderd
 —fogd
 fog(y, -les
 —folld

—foliowd
 —fondid
 fon(e, -ie, -ies
 fonetic, -ian, -ist, -s
 fono- (phono-), etc.
 fonograf, -t, -ing
 fonograf(y, -er, -ie, -ist
 fonogram
 fonolog(y, -er, -ie, -ist
 fonotip(e, -ie, -ist, -y
 —foold
 —foozld
 —forayd
 forbad
 fore- (see note, "omitted
 forms.")
 foren, -er, -ness
 forfit, -ed, -ing; -ure
 forgiv, -ness
 forgo, -n (*n = ne*)
 —forkt
 formaldehyde
 —form(d, -ativ
 —forst (*st = ced*)
 fortifold
 fos (*s = ss*)
 fosfat(e, -ie
 fosf(id (or -ide), -ite
 fosfores(ce, -t; -cence,
 -cent
 fosfor(us, -ate, -ie, -ous
 fosfuret, -ed
 fossilize
 —fosterd
 fotie
 foto- (photo-) etc.
 fotocromografy
 fotocronograf, -ie, -y
 fotofone
 fotograf, -t, -ing; -er,
 -ie, -y
 fotolithograf, -t; -ie, -y
 fotomet(er, -ric, -ry
 fotosfer(e, -ie
 fotosinthe(sis, -tic
 fototelegraf, -ie, -y
 fototip(e, -ografy, -y
 —fouid
 —founderd
 foundry
 —foxt
 fragii
 franchise
 —frankt
 —frapt
 frase, -ologic, -oilogy

fraternize
 fratr(y, -a, -ia, -ie
 —frayd
 —frazzld
 —freakt
 —freckld
 freewil
 freez
 frenaigia
 —frencht
 frend, -ship
 fren(etie, -itis
 frenoilog(y, -ie, -ist
 frenz(y, -id
 frequentativ
 —freshend
 —fribbid
 fricativ
 friez, -d (*z = ze*)
 —frightend
 fril, -d
 —friskt
 —fritterd
 friz, -d
 —frizzid
 —frockt
 —frogd
 —froliet
 —frotht
 —frownd
 frowzy
 —frumprt
 —fubd
 —fuddid
 —fuel(d, -ing
 fugitiv
 ful, -d; -ness
 fulfil, -d; -ment
 fulmin, -d
 —fumbid
 —funkt
 —funneid
 —furbisht
 —furd
 —furd
 furio, -ed, -ing
 —furnisht
 furor
 —furrowd
 —furtherd
 furtiv
 fus, -t
 futil
 fuz, -d
 fuz(e, -ed; -ee, -il
 fy- (see fi-)

G

—gabbid
 —gabd
 —gabid
 gaf, -t
 —gagd
 gag(e, -ed, -ing
 gai(ety, -ly
 —gaid
 —gaiterd
 galantin
 —gaid (*d = led*)
 —galioond
 —gallop(t, -ing; -er
 gali(y, -ies
 galvanize
 —gambid
 —gambol(d, -ing
 —gambreld
 gametofit(e, -ie
 —gammond
 gamoifillous
 gang (*g² = gue*)
 gantlet, -ed
 gantry
 —gapt
 garant(ee, -or, -y
 —garbd
 —garbid
 gard, -ian; -sman, etc.
 —gardend
 —gargld
 —gargoyid
 —garnerd
 —garnisht
 —garrisond
 garr(ot, (or -ote)
 —garterd
 gasol(in (or -ine)
 —gasht
 —gaspt
 —gast (*t = sed*)
 gastly (*g = gh*)
 gat (*g = gh*)
 —gatherd
 gauz
 gavot
 gazel
 gazet
 —geard
 gee (*g = gh*)
 gelatin, -ize
 —gemd
 gendarmery
 —genderd

- generald
 generalize
 generativ
 genitiv
 —gentld
 genuin
 geofag(y, -ism, -ist
 geograf(y, -er, -ic
 geologize
 gerdon
 gerilla
 gerkin
 germinativ
 gerrimander, -d
 gerundiv
 ges, -t; -ses (*g = gu; s = ss*)
 gest (*g = gu*)
 gesticulativ
 getto
 gh- (*see g-*)
 —gibberd
 —gibbet(ed, -ing
 —gibd
 gld(e, -ance, -on
 —giggld
 gil
 gil, -d
 gild, -ry, -ship
 glider (*g = gu*)
 gile, -ful
 gillmot
 gillflower
 gillotin(e, -ed
 gilt, -y (*g = gu*)
 gimkana
 glmnas(um, -t, -tle
 gimnosperm, -ous
 glmpe
 glmnosof(y, -ist
 ginea, -fowl, -pig, etc.
 —gind (*d = ned*)
 gineceum
 gynecolog(y, -ical, -ist
 gips(um, -eous
 gipsy
 glpure
 giraf
 gir(al, -ant
 girat(e, -ion, -ory
 —girdld
 giroscop(e, -ic
 girostat, -les
 —girtht
 gir(us, -i
 gitar
 giv
 giv(e, -ed (*i = y*)
 glze (*g = gu; ize = ise*)
 —gladdend
 glamor, -d; -ous
 —glanst (*st = ced*)
 glas, -t; -ful, -ware, etc.
 —gleamd
 —gleand
 glicer(in (*or -ine*), -ic
 glicogen
 glif, -ic, -ografy
 —glimmerd
 —glimpst
 glipt(ic, -ies, -ograf
 —gllstend
 —glisterd
 —glitterd
 —gloamd
 —gloomd
 —glorid
 glos, -t; -sografy
 —glowd
 —glowerd
 gloz(e, -ed
 —gnarld
 —gnasht
 —gnawd
 —gobblid
 gofer, -wood
 —gofferd
 —goggld
 goiter, -d
 —golft
 gon, -ness
 goodbye
 gormand, -ize
 —gospel(d, -ing; -er
 —gossip(t, -ing
 gost, -ly (*g = gh*)
 goul, -ish (*g = gh*)
 —governd
 —gownd
 —grabd
 gracil
 graf, -ic
 grafit(e, -ic
 grafo(fone, -meter,
 —tipe, etc.
 —graind
 gram
 gramofone
 granit
 granny
 —grappld
 gras, -t; -hopper, etc.
 —graspt
 —gravel(d, -ing; -y
 gray, -d; -er, -est, -ish
 —greast
 greavs
 grecism
 —green(d, -hart
 griev, -d
 grif
 gril, -d (*l = ll*)
 gril (*l = lle*)
 grip (*p = ppe*)
 —gript
 griset
 —grizzid
 —groand
 —groind
 —groomd
 groov, -d
 grotesk, -ry
 —groucht
 groundsil
 —groupt
 —groust
 —grovel(d, -ing; -er
 —growld
 —grubd
 —grudgd
 —gruel(d, -ing
 gruesome
 gruf
 —grumbid
 gu- (*pronounst g, see g-*)
 —gudgeond
 guf
 —guffawd
 gul, -d
 —guift
 —guilld
 —gulpt
 —gumd
 —gund
 —gurgld
 gurry (*g = gh*)
 —gusht
 gustativ
 —gutterd
 —guyd
 —guzzld
 gy- (*see gi-*)

II

- hackld
 haekn(y, -ld; -ies, -ylsm
 —hakt
 —hagd

—haggld
hagiograf(a, -al, -er, -y
—halld
—hair(d, -bredth
halld
—hallowd
—halterd
halv, -d; -s
—hammer(d, -hed
—hamperd
hand(bredth, -cuft, etc.
—handleapt
—handld
—hangd
—hankerd
—hankt
hansel, -d, -ing
—happend
—hapt
harang, -d
—harast
harbor, -d; -age
—hardend
hare(bel, -braind, etc.
harken, -d, -ing
—harkt
—harmd
harmonize
—harnest
—harpoond
harpsleord
—harpt
harquebus
—harrid
—harrowd
hart, -ake, -felt, etc.
harten, -d
harth, -stone
hart(y, -ler, -lest
hashish
—hasht
—haspt
—hastend
—hatehel(d, -ing
—hatcht
—hauld
—hauncht
hav
havoc, -tj
—hawd
—hawk
—hayd
—heald
—heapt
heav, -d; -s
hecatom (*m = mb*)

—heckld
hectograf, -t
hecto(gram, -liter, -meter
—hectord
hed, -ed, -ing; -er,
—ship, -y; -ake, etc.
—hedgd
—heeld
hel, -ward
helicopter
heliograf, -t; -ic, -y
heliotip(e, -ografy, -y
—helmd
—helpt
helth, -ful, -some, -y
helv, -d
hemal
hemat(in, -ite, -oid, -ology
—hem(d, -sticht
hemisfer(e, -le, -oid
hemistie (*c = ch*)
hemoglobin
hemerag(e, -ic
hemoroid, -al, -s
hemostatic
hendiadis (*i² = y*)
—henpeckt
hepta(cord, -teuc
heresiarc
hermafrod(ite, -itie
heroin (*n = ne*)
heteroginous (*i = y*)
heteromorf(ie, -ism,
—ous, -y
heteronim, -ous
hether, -d; -y
heven, -ward
hev(y, -ler, -lest,
—iweight
—hewd
hexastile
hibrid, -ism, -ize, -ous
hiecof, -t, -fing
hiecup, -t, -ing
hidatid (*i¹ = y*)
hidra, -heded
hidragog
hidrangea
hidrant
hidr(ate, -ic, -ous
hidraulic, -s
hidro- (hydro-), etc.
hidrocefal(ous, -oid, -us
hidro(cloric, -cyanic,
—dinamics, -fite,
—lite, -mecanics

hidrofobi(a, -c
hidrogen, -ous, -ize
hidrograf(y, -eē, -ic
hidroxil
hierare, -al
hierofant, -ic
hieroglif, -ic
hieromartir
hifen, -d; -ate, -ation
—higgld
hight (height)
highten, -d, -ing
higien(e, -ie, -ist
higromet(er, -rie, -ry
higroseop(e, -le
hll, -d; -man, -top, etc.
hilism (*i¹ = y*)
hilo(theism, -zoism
himen, -eal
himenopter, -a, -ous
hlmn, -d, -ing; -al, -ic,
—ist, -ody, -ografy,
—ologist, -ology
—hinderd
—hinnd
hipailage
hiper- (hyper-), etc.
hiperbol(a, -e, -ic
hiperborean
hipereritic, -al, -ism
hipertrof(y, -id
hipno(sis, -tie, -tism,
—tist, -tize
hipo- (hypo-), etc.
hipocondri(a, -ac, -um
hipocri(sy, -t, -tical
hipoderm, -ic
hipofige (*i¹ = y; i² = y*)
hipofosf(ate, -ite,
—orous
hiposta(sis, -tie
hiposulfite
hipotenuse
hipotheat(e, -ion, -or
hipothe(sis, -tie
hippofag(y, -ist, -us
hippogrif
—hipt
hirax
hireln
hison
hissop
—hist (*t = sed*)
histeri(a, -c, -cs
historiograf(y, -er
—hitcht

ho, -ed, -ing; -es

—hoaxt

—hobbid

—hobnaild

—hobnobd

hock, -t, -ing (*ock = ough*)

—hockt

hocky

—hocus(t, -ing

—hog(d, -backt, -shed

—hoidend

—hoid (*d = ed*)**holistone** (*i = y*)**hoilhock**

—hoilowd

holograf, -ic

homeopath, -ic, -ist, -y

homested**homofon(e, -ous, -y****homograf, -ic**

homolog

homonim, -ous, -y**honleomb, -d****honldew, -d****honlmoon, -d**

honor, -d; -arium, -ary

hon(y, -id; -les; -isuckle

—hoodwinkt

—hooft

—hookt

hooping-cof

—hoopt

—hoppid

—hopt

—horn(d, -bil

horograf, -y

—hors(t, -y; -ewhipt

hortativ**hostil**

—housd

—hovel(d, -ing

—hoverd

—howid

—hucksterd

—huddid

huf, -t

—hugd

hui, -d

—hulkt

humanize

—humbid

—humbugd

—humd

humor, -d; -al, -ism, -ist,

—ous, -some

—hump(t, -backt

—hunch(t, -backt

—hungerd

—hurddid

—hurid

hurra, -ed, -ing

—hurrid

—hurtid

—husht

—huskt

—hustid

—huteht

huzza, -ed, -ing

hyacinthin**hyalin**hy- (*see hi-*)

hyena

Iich- (*see ic-*)

—icield

iceneumon**icnograf, -y**

icor, -oid, -ose, -ous

icethyoid, -al**icethyofag(y, -ist, -ous****icethyolog(y, -ist****icethyosaurus**

idealize

ideofone**ideograf, -ic, -y****idil, -ist, -lie****idiosinera(sy, -tic**

—idid

idolize

iether (*ie = ei, when so pro-**nounst*)**il, -favord, -judgd, etc.****iland, -er****ile, -t****illativ****illumln, -d; -ativ****illusiv****illustrativ****imagin, -d; -ativ****imbecil****imbricativ****imitativ**

—immerst

—immesht

immesurab(ie, -ility

—immewd

immortalize

immortel

—impaired

—impaneid

—impasslond

impassiv

—impeacht

—impeld

imperativ

—imperil(d, -ing

—imperturbd

impetrativ**implicativ**

—impoverisht

—impres(t, -slv

—imprisond

improviz(e, -ation,

—ator, -atrice

—impt

—impugnd

—impuls(t, -lv

imputativ**in-** (*see note, "omitted forms."*)**in** (*n = nn*)**incarnadin, -d**

—incens(t, -iv

incentiv**inceptiv**

—incht

ineislv**ineitativ****inelz(e, -lon****inclusiv****ineoat(e, -ion, -iv****ineond(it** (*or -ite*)**inerassativ**

—increast

—incurd

—indetted, -ness

—indext

indicativ

—indorst

inductiv**indurativ****infant(il** (*or -ile*)**infant(in** (*or -ine*)**infectiv**

—inferd

infnit, -iv

—infl(e)xt, -ctiv

—influenst (*st = ced*)

—inform(d, -ativ

inhibitiv

—initial(d, -ing

initiativ

—ink(t, -wel

innovativ**inquisitiv****inscriptiv**

Insinuativ
—Inspand
instal, -d; -ation, -ment
—Instanst (*st = ced*)
Insted (*e = ea*)
instil, -d; -ment
instinctiv
institutiv
instructiv
intellectiv
intensiv
inter- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
Interceptiv
—Interd
Interdictiv
Intermissiv
—Internd
Internee(In, -iv
interpretativ
Interpretiv
Interrogativ
—Intersperst
—Intervlewd
intestln
Introductiv
Introspectiv
Intrusiv
Intultiv
—Intumest (*t = ced*)
invasiv
Invectiv
—Invelghd
Inventiv
—Inventorid
—Inverst
Investigativ
Investitlv
Invlegl(e, -d (*ie = ei*)
—Involst (*st = ced*)
Involv, -d
iod(id (*or -ide*)
iod(in (*or -ine*)
—Irlst
—Irkt
—Irrond
Irradlativ
Irrrelativ
Irrespectiv
Irritativ
Irruptiv
Isocromatic
Isocron(al, -le, -ous
Isomorph(c, -sm
italicize
—Itcht

—Itemd
Iterativ
—Ivld
Ivorltype (*i² = y; i³ = y*)

J

—jabberd
—jabd
—jackt
—jagd
jail, -d; -er, -or
jam (*m = mb*)
—jamd (*d = med*)
—jangld
janizary
—japand
—jard
—jargond
jargonel
jasmin
—jaundlst (*st = ced*)
—jawd
jaz, -d
—jeerd
—jellid
jelous, -y
jeopardize
—Jerkt
jerrimander, -d
jers(y, -les
jes, -t (*s = ss*)
jessamin
—jettld
—jettisond
—jewd
—jewel(d, -ing; -er, -ry
—jibd
—jigd
—jlggerd
—jlggld
jll (*l = ll*)
—jllmld
—jlngld
jltm(y, -les
—jobd
jock(y, -ld; -ies, -ylsm
—jogd
—joggld
—jolnd
—jollld
jonquil
jos
—josht
—jostld
—jounst (*st = ced*)

journalize
journ(y, -ld; -ier, -les;
—Iman, -lwork, etc.
—Jowld
—Joyd
judaize
—Judg(d, -ment
judicativ
—Jugd
—Juggld
—Julst (*st = ced*)
jullen
—jumbld
—jumpst
—jungld
—junkt
jurlman
just (*joust*)
justificativ
—Justist (*st = ced*)
juvenil

K

kaiak
kalif, -ate, -ship
kallptra
kaolin
katidid (*i¹ = y*)
—keckld
—keekt
—keel(d, -hauld
—keend
keev
kelpy
—kend
—kcnnel(d, -ing
—kechhieft
—kernel(d, -ing
kers(y, -les; -Imere
key (*quay*)
—keyd
—kikkt
—kidnap(t, -ing; -er
kidn(y, -ies
kil, -d; -joy, etc.
—klndld
klumatograf
kineto(fone, -graf
—klngd
—kinkt
—kipperd
kirlologlc (*i¹ = y*)
—kirtld
kls, -t
kitchenet

—knaekt
 —knapt
 —kneeld (*or knelt*)
 knel, -d
 —knickt
 —knobd
 —kneckt
 —knold (*d = led*)
 —knuckld
 —kodakt
 kopek
 koran
 —kotowd
 —kraald
 kripton
 krls
 kyanize

L

—label(d, -ing; -er
 labirinth, -ean, -ln
 labor, -d
 lacerativ
 lacker, -d
 lackluster
 —lackt
 lack(y, -ld; -les
 lacrim(al, -ary, -ation,
 -atory, -ose, -osal
 lacros (*s = ssc*)
 lacustrin
 —ladderd
 ladi(like, -ship, *etc.*)
 —ladld
 laf, -t, -fing; -fable, -ter
 —lagd
 lam, -d, -ming; -kin,
 -like, -skin, *etc.*
 lam, -d (*m = mm*)
 —lampond
 lampry
 —lampt
 lanch, -t
 languet
 —languisht
 lanolin
 —lanst (*st = ced*)
 —lapeld
 —lapst
 —lapt
 largetto (*g = gh*)
 laringo(scope, -scopy
 larln(x, -geal, -gitic,
 -gitis, -gotomy
 —larkt

—larrupt
 las (*s = ss*)
 —lasht
 —lateht
 —latherd
 —latht
 —lattist (*st = ced*)
 laudativ
 —launderd
 laundrlman
 —laureld
 —lavenderd
 —lavisht
 —lawd
 laxativ
 —layerd
 lazl(board, -bones, *etc.*)
 —leacht
 —leaf
 leag, -d, -ing
 leager, -d
 —leakt
 —leand
 —leapt
 —learn(d, (*or -t*)
 —leasht
 —least (*t = ed*)
 leastwize
 leav
 leav(s, -d
 led, -ed, -ing; -s, -en;
 -pencil, *etc.* (*e = ea*)
 —ledgd
 —leecht
 —leerd
 legalize
 legat(ln (*or -ine*)
 —legd
 legislativ
 —lengthend
 lengthwize
 lenitiv
 —lent (*e = ca*)
 leon(ln (*or -ine*)
 lepor(ln (*or -ine*)
 —lept (*e = ea*)
 les
 —lessend
 —lessond
 lethargize
 lether, -d; -et, -n, -y
 —letterd
 leucocite
 levantln
 —level(d, -ing; -er
 leven, -d

—levld
 levogl(ate, -ation
 lexicograf(y, -er, -lc
 —llbel(d, -ing; -ant, -ous
 libertln
 licanthrop(e, -y
 licens(e, -t
 llecum (*i = y*)
 llich, -gate (*i = y*)
 —llchend
 lleopod, -lum
 —llckt
 licorice
 lldlte (*i¹ = y*)
 liesure (*ie = ei*)
 liev
 —lightend
 —lighterd
 —llkend
 llkewize
 —llld
 llmlver, -d
 llm, -d (*m = mb*)
 —llmberd
 llmf, -atic (*i = y*)
 llmfad
 llmicolln
 llmitativ
 —llmnd
 —llmpt
 llmch, -t (*i = y*)
 —llngerd
 —llnkt
 llnotlpe
 llnsy, -woolsy
 —llntel(d, -ing
 llnx, -eyd
 llonize
 llpothlmny
 —llpt
 llquefactiv
 —llquord
 llrate (*i = y*)
 llr(e, -lc, -lcaly, -lst
 -llsis, -lltic (-lysis, *1*
 -lytic, *suffixes*)
 —llspt
 —llstend
 llster(ln (*or -ine*)
 llter
 llthograf, -t; -lc, -y
 lltta (*i = y*)
 —llttered
 llv, -d; -long
 —llvend
 —llverd

—liverid
—loaft
—loamd
—loand
—leathd
loav, -d; -s
—lobbid
—lobd
loc (*c = ch*)
localize
locativ
—loekt
locomotiv
—lodg(d, -ment
—log(d, -rold
loggerhed, -s
logo(graf, -tipe
—loiterd
lol (*l² = ll*)
lollipop
—longd
longwize
—lookt
—loomd
—loop(t, -hold (*d = ed*)
—loosend
—loost
—lopt
lorgnet
los
loth
—loust
—lowd
—lowerd
lu (loo)
lucrativ
luf, -t
—lugd
lul, -d
—lumberd
—lumpt
—luncht
lunet
—lungd
lup(in (*or -ine*)
—lurcht
—lurkt
luster, -d
ly- (*see li-*)

M

macadamize
macaroni
—mackld
—maddend

mademoisel
magnet(ize, -ograp
—maild
—malmd
mainor
mainprize
—maintalnd
maiz
—malformd
—malignd
—malingerd
malmsy
malodor, -ous
mama
—manaeld
—mand (*d = ned*)
—mandamust
mandolin
mandrill
maneuver, -d
—mangld
manila
manplies (*i¹ = y*)
manipulativ
—mannerd
—mantld
manutip(e, -ed
—mapt
—marbld
—mareeld
—marcht
—mard
margarin
—margind
marionet
mark (marque)
—markt
marlin, -spike
marmozet
—maroond
—marrid
—marshal(d, -ing; -er
martir, -d; -dom, -ize
martirolog(y, -ic, -ist
~ marvel(d, -ing; -ous
mas, -t; -meeting
maseulin
—masht
mask, -erade
massiv
—masterd
mastif
matador
—mateht
matelote
materialize

matronimic
matronize
—matterd
maturativ
mauger
—mauld
—maunderd
mauv
—mayd
meager
—meanderd
mecanie, -al, -lan
meean(ism, -ist, -ize
—medal(d, -ist, -ion
—medld
mediativ
medicativ
medicin, -d
medieval, -ism
meditativ
medly
medow, -y; -sweet, *etc.*
mefit(ic, -is, -ism
megadine (*i = y*)
megafone
melaneol(ia, -ic, -y
melanocroic
meliorativ
—mellowd
—memberd
memorialize
menad
—menast (*st = ced*)
—ment (*e = ea*)
—mentiond
mercant(il (*or -ile*)
mercerize
merehandize
mercurialize
merri(make, -thought
mes, -t; -mate
mesencefal(on, -ic
—mesht
mesmerize
mesur(e, -ed; -able
metacenter
metaero(nism, -sis
metafor, -ic
metafras(e, -t, -tic
metafisic(s, -al, -lan
—metal(d, -ing; -liferous,
—in, -ist, -ize,
—ografy, -oid
metalurg(y, -ic, -ist
metamorf(osis, -ic,
—ism, -ize, -ose, -y

metempsychosis

meter, -d

methil, -ate, -ene, -ic

methodize

metonym(y, -ic

metrograf

—mettld

—mewd

—mewld

micel(ium, -iai (*i*¹ = *y*)

micetozo(a, -an, -on

micoiog(y, -ic -ist

microfon(e, -ic

micrograf, -ofone, -y

midrif

mif, -t

mignonet

mii, -stone, -wright, *etc.*

—miidewd

—milk

milli(gram, -liter, -meter

mimeograf, -t

—minickt

mineralize

—mingid

minimize

—minisht

—ministerd

—minst (*st* = *ced*)miriad (*i*¹ = *y*)

miria(gram, -liter,

-meter, -pod, *etc.*

mirmidon

mirrh, -in

—mirrord

mirtie

mis- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)

mis, -t

miself (*i* = *y*)misoginy (*i*² = *y*)

miss(il, -iv

mistagog (*i* = *y*)

mister(y, -lous

mistic, -ism

mistif(y, -ication

mistieto

mit (*t* = *tl*)

miter, -d, -ing

mith, -ic, -ical

mitholog(y, -ic, -ist

mitigativ

—mittend

—mixt

—mizzld

—moand

—mobd

mobil, -ize

—moccasind

—mockt

—model(d, -ing; -er

modernize

—moild

—moistend

mold, -ed, -ing

mold(y, -ier, -iest

molder, -d, -ing

moiehil

moibd(ate, -enum

moilicoddle

molt, -ed, -ing

monacal (*c* = *ch*)

monarc, -al

monec(ia, -ian, -ious, -ism

monetize

mongoos

—monisht

monitiv

monk(y, -id; -ies, -yish

monocord (*c* = *ch*)

monocotiledon-ous

monocrom(e, -atic

monodactil, -ous

monograf, -ic, -y

—monogram(d, -ing;

-atic

monolog

monometalis(m, -t

monopolize

monosillab(le, -ic

monostic (*c* = *ch*)

monostrof(e, -ic

monotip(e, -ic

monox(id (or -ide)

mon(y, -id; -ier, -ies

—moon(d, -rize

—moord

—mopt

moquet

moralize

morel

morf(ia, -in (or -ine)

morfoiog(y, -ical, -ist

morfois

morg

morgag(e, -ed; -ee, -or

—mortard

mortis, -t

mos, -capt, -hed, *etc.*

mosk (mosque)

—motherd

motil

—motiond

motiv

moti(y, -ies

motorci(e, -d; -ist

—motord

—mottld

—mountaind

—mournd

—moused

—mouth(d (or -t)

—mowd

—muck(t, -hll

—muddid

—muddld

mudsil

muf, -t

—muffld

—mugd

mul, -d

—mulcht

mullen

—mulliond

multi(fase, -ped,

-plicativ, -valv

multigraf, -t, -ing

—mumbld

—mumd

—muncht

mur (*r* = *rr*)

—murderd

—murmurd

murr(y, -ies

mus, -t (*t* = *sed*)

muscad(in (or -ine)

—museld

—musht

musical (musicale)

—muskt

mustach(e, -t

mustelin

—musterd

—mutnid

—mutterd

—muzzld

my- (*see mi-*)

myografy

N

—nabd

nacel

naftha, -lene, -lin, -lize

nafthol, -ize

—nagd

—nald

—napt

narcotin
nardin
narrativ
—narrowd
nasofarinx
 nationalize
nativ
 naturalize
—naveld
—neard
—nebd
—neckt
neecrofagous
nectarin
nefew
nefo(logy, -scope
nefritt(e, -lc, -ls
nefroid
negativ
 neighbor, -d; -hood
—neighd
neodilmlum (i^l = y)
neofite
 neologize
nerv, -d; -in
—nestid
net (t = tt)
—nettid
 neutralize
nev(us, -l
—nibbid
—nibd
 nicknack
—niekt
 nicot(in (or -ine)
niether (ie = ei, when so
pronounst)
—nigd
—nlggid
nil, -d
nimf, -a, -al, -ean (i = y)
nimfolep(sy, -t
nimfomania, -c, -cal
ninetifold
—nippld
—nipt
 niter
nitroglicerin
—noisd
nominativ
—noncommisslond
noninductiv
 nonpartizan
—nonplus(t, -ing
—noond
—nonupld

—noost
—nostrild
—notcht
—notist (st = ced)
notocord
—nourisht
novelet
 nowize
 nozl(e, -d
nubil
—nudgd
nul, -d
num, -d, -ming; -skul
—numberd
nuncupativ
 nur (knur, nurr)
 nurl, -d
nurserlman
—nurs(t, -ling
nutritiv
—nuzzld
 ny- (see nl-)

O

—oard
—obeyd
objectiv
objurgativ
observ, -d
—obsest
obstructiv
—obtaind
obtrusiv
—occaslond
—occurd
 ocher
octosillab(lc, -lc
—octupld
od, -s
 odor, -d; -iferous, -ous
 offens(e, -lv
—offerd
ofleilde
ofidia, -n
ofiology
ofthalm(la, -lc, -y
ofthalmoscop(e, -lc, -y
oger, -ish
—ogld
—oidd
 okra
oleograf
oleomargar(in (or -ine)
ollgarc
olimpl(c, -ad, -an,

oliv
 oliv(in (or -ine)
 ombre
 omelet
—omend
omfalos
omissiv
onix
onomatope(la, -lc
oosfere
ooz, -d
 opake
—opal(d, -ln
—opend
operativ
 oph- (see of-)
opinionativ
opposit
—oppres(t, -slv
—oppugnd
optativ
optofone
—orbd
—ordaind
—orderd
orfan, -d; -age, -hood
 organdy
 organize
organografy
oriflam
orix, -es
ornithografy
ornithorhincus
orofarinx
orograf(y, -lc
 orris
orthofony
orthograf(y, -er, -lc, -lst
 orthoped(ia, -ic, -y
ortlv
 oscin
ospr(y, -les
 ostensiv
osteografy
 ostracize
otherwise
oubilet
ourselv
out- (see note, "omitted
forms.")
over- (see note, "omitted
forms.")
—overwhelmd
ov(in (or -ine)
—owd
—ownd

ox(id (or -ide), -idize
 oxigen, -ate, -ation, -le,
 -ize, -ous
 oxigon, -al
 oxihydrogen
 oximel
 oxitone
 ozonize

P

pachiderm, -ata, -ous
 —pack(t, -thred
 —paddid
 —paddockt
 —padlockt
 paedo- (see pedo-)
 pagent, -ry
 —palnd
 —palrd
 pajamas
 palankeen
 palat(ln (or -ine)
 —palaverd
 —pald (*d = led*)
 paleograf, -le, -y
 paleo(lithic, -logy,
 -ntology, -zoic
 palet
 palfr(y, -ld; -les
 palliativ
 —palmd
 palmiped
 —palsid
 —palterd
 paludin
 pamphlet, -eer
 —pamperd
 —pand
 pandemonium
 —panderd
 panegrl(le, -lst, -ize
 —panel(d, -ing
 —pannierd
 —panopld
 pantalet, -s
 pantecleon
 pantelegraf, -y
 pantograf, -le, -y
 —paperd
 papirus
 papoose
 —parabld
 paradim (*m = gm*)
 parafernalla
 paraffin, -d

parafras(e, -is
 parafrast, -le
 paragraf, -t; -er, -le, -lst
 parail(sls, -tle
 paraliz(e, -ant
 —parallel(d, -ing
 parallelogramatic
 paramorf, -le, -ism,
 -osis, -ous
 paranimf, -al
 —parboild
 —parcel(d, -ing
 —parcht
 —pardond
 parenchlm(a, -atous, -e
 parlisillable
 —parkt
 parlor
 parl(y, -ld; -les
 —parodid
 parol, -d, -ing
 paronim, -le, -ous
 paroxlsm, -al, -le
 paroxitone
 parquet
 —parrld
 parsly
 —parst
 particularize
 —partitiond
 partitiv
 partizan, -ship
 —partnerd
 pas, -t; -over, -port, etc.
 pascal
 pasha, -lie
 passerln
 passiv
 pastelist
 pasteurize
 pastil
 —patcht
 patriare, -al, -ate
 —patrol(d, -ing
 patronim, -le
 patronize
 —pattend
 —patterd
 —patternd
 —pauper(d, -ize
 —pavillond
 pavonin
 —pawd
 —pawnd
 —peacht
 —peacockt

—peakt
 —peald
 pean
 —pearld
 peavy
 —pebbld
 —peckt
 pedagog
 —pedal(d, -ing
 —peddid
 pedler
 pedo- (paedo-), etc.
 —peekt
 —peeld
 —peept
 —peerd
 peev, -d
 —pegd
 pejorativ
 pel
 peler(ln (or -ine)
 pel-mel
 penalize
 —penanst (*st = ced*)
 —pencil(d, -ing
 —pend
 pendentiv
 penetrativ
 pennl(royal, -weight,
 -wort, -worth
 pennoncel
 pensil (*l = lc*)
 —pensiold
 pensiv
 pentacord
 pentateuc
 —peopld
 —pepperd
 pepsin
 perceptiv
 —percht
 percleiv, -d (*ie = et*)
 —percus(t, -slv
 peregrin
 perfectiv
 perforativ
 —performd
 perifer(y, -al, -le
 perifras(e, -ed; -ls, -tle
 —peril(d, -ing
 —perisht
 peristile
 —periwgd
 —perkt
 permeativ
 permissiv

perox(id (or -ide
 —perplex
 perquisit
 persecutiv
 perspectiv
 persuasiv
 —pertaind
 —perturbd
 pervasiv
 perversiv
 pesant, -ry (*e = ea*)
 —pesterd
 —pestid
 —petal(d, -in
 —peterd
 —petitlond
 petrifactiv
 petroglif, -ic
 petrograf(y, -er, -ic
 —pettifogd
 —pewd
 ph- (see **f**-)
 phy- (see **fi**-)
 piaster
 plbroc
 picanniny
 —pickld
 —pick(t, -ax
 —picnict
 plecturesk
 —piddld
 —plerst (*st = ced*)
 —plest (*st = ced*)
 —pig(d, -taild
 pigm(y, -can
 plkestaf
 pill, -d (*l = ll*)
 pilaf
 —pillasterd
 —pilferd
 —pilgrimd
 —pillard
 —pillond
 —pillorid
 —pillowd
 pllon (*i = y*)
 pilor(us, -ic
 —plmpld
 —pimpt
 —plncht
 —plnd (*d = ned*)
 —plniond
 —plnkt
 —pinnacld
 pinoce
 —pioneerd

pipet
 —pipt
 piramid, -al, -ic
 pire (*i = y*)
 piretic
 piriform
 piritt(e, -es, -ic
 pirograf, -y
 piro(igneous, -logy,
 —maney, -meter,
 —scope, -xlin
 pirotecn(y, -ic, -ist
 priouet
 pirrhic
 —pisht
 —pistol(d, -ing
 —pitch(t, -forkt
 —pitht
 pithon, -ess, -ic
 —pitid (*d = ed*)
 plx, -idium, -ls
 plagiarize
 —plaind
 plaintif
 plaintiv
 planchet
 —pland
 planisphere
 —planisht
 —plankt
 —plasht
 —plasterd
 —platformd
 platipus
 platirhin
 plausiv
 —play(d, -hil
 —pleacht
 —pleasd
 —pled (*e = ea*)
 —pledgd
 —plenisht
 plesance
 pleasant, -ry
 plesur(e, -ed
 plow, -d
 —pluckt
 —piugd
 plum, -d, -ming; -mer;
 —bob, -line (*m = mb*)
 plumped
 —plumpt
 —plunderd
 —plunkt
 pluralize
 —pocht

poetize
 —polsd
 —poisond
 polarize
 —pold (*d = ed*)
 —pold (*d = led*)
 poli- (poly-), etc.
 pollicrom(e, -ic, -y
 polifase
 pollfemus
 pollfon(e, -ic, -ist, -y
 pollgam(y, -ist, -ous
 pollginy (*i¹ = y; i² = y*)
 poliglott
 poligon, -al
 poligraf, -ic, -y
 polihedr(on, -al
 polimorf, -ism, -ous, -ic
 polinomial
 polip, -i, -ous, -us
 poll(petalous, -pod,
 —sepalous, etc.
 pollisillab(ie, -ic, -ism
 pollisindeton
 politecnic, -s
 polithels(m, -t, -tic
 —polisht
 poly- (see **poll**-)
 —pommel(d, -ing
 —ponderd
 —pond
 pontif
 —poohpoohd
 —poold
 —poopt
 —poplard
 popplecock
 —poppld
 —poppld
 —popt
 popularize
 porcin
 porfir(y, -itic
 pornograf, -ic, -y
 —portald
 —portlond
 —portrayd
 —positlond
 positiv
 —posses(t, -siv
 —postfixt
 postilion
 —potherd (*d = ed*)
 —potterd
 —poucht
 poudret

—poultist (*st = ced*)
 —pounst (*st = ced*)
 —poured
 —powderd
 —powerd
 —powwowd
 practis, -t
 —pralsd
 —prankt
 —pranst (*st = ced*)
 praseodimium
 —prattid
 —prayd
 pre- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
 —preacht
 precativ
 preceptiv
 —preclpst (*st = ced*)
 preclusiv
 precursiv
 predial
 predictiv
 preemptiv
 —preend (*d = ed*)
 —prefast (*st = ced*)
 prefect
 —preferd
 prehensil
 —prejudist (*st = ced*)
 prelusiv
 premeditativ
 premis
 premize
 prenomem
 —prentist (*st = ced*)
 preparativ
 prepensiv
 prepositiv
 —prepossest
 prepostor
 preraffaellit(e, -ism)
 prerogativ
 pres, -t; -man, *etc.*
 presbiter, -ial, -y
 presbiterian, -ism
 prescriptiv
 preserv, -d; -ativ
 presumptiv
 pretens(e, -t
 preterit, -ion, -iv
 preter(mit, -mission
 preternatural, -ism
 pretor, -ial, -ian, -ship
 —prevaild
 preventiv

previz(e, -ion
 —preyd
 —prickt
 —prigld
 —primd (*d = med*)
 primeval
 primitiv
 —principld
 —pringld
 —prinkt
 —prisond
 pristln
 privativ
 probativ
 proced(e, -ed, -ing; -s
 —procest
 —proclalmd
 procrastinativ
 procreativ
 product(II, -iv
 prophecy
 —profest
 profes(y, -led; -ler
 profet, -ess, -ic
 —profferd
 profilactic
 program, -d, -ing; -atic,
 —er, -ist
 —progres(t, -siv
 prohibitiv
 projectil
 —prolapst
 prolog
 —prolongd
 promis, -t
 promotiv
 —prongd
 —pronounst (*st = ced*)
 propagativ
 —propeld
 —propertid
 —proportiond
 —propt
 propulsiv
 proscriptiv
 proselit(e, -ism, -ize
 prospectiv
 —prosperd
 protectiv
 proteoll(sis, -fic
 protomartir
 prototlp(e, -al, -ic
 protractiv
 protrus(II, -iv
 —provisond
 provocativ

—prowld
 —psalmd
 pseudomorf, -ism, -ous
 pseudonim, -ous
 —pshawd
 psicalgia
 psichic, -al
 psicofisi(cs, -ology
 psicolog(y, -ic, -ical, -ist
 psicopath, -ic, -ist,
 —ology, -y
 psicosis
 psy- (*see psi-*)
 pteridofit(a, -e, -ic
 pterodactil
 ptomain
 —publisht
 —puckerd
 —puddid
 pueril
 puf, -t; -ball
 —pugd
 pulcritude
 —puid (*d = led*)
 pull(y, -ies
 —pulpt
 pulsat(II, -iv
 —pulst
 pulverize
 —pummel(d, -ing
 —pumpt
 —puncht
 —pund (*d = ned*)
 —punisht
 punitiv
 —pupt
 pur, -d
 —purchast
 —purfid
 purgativ
 purificativ
 —purid
 purlin
 —purlind
 —purpld
 —purpos(t, -iv
 —purst
 —purveyd
 —pusht
 put (*t = tt*)
 putativ
 putrefactiv
 —putterd
 —puttid
 —puzzid
 py- (*see pl-*)

Q

—quackt
 quadril
 quadrisillab (le, -ic
 —quadrupld
 quaf, -t
 —quaild
 qualitativ
 quantitativ
 —quarrel(d, -ing; -er
 —quarrid
 —quarterd
 quartet
 —quasht
 —quaverd
 —queend
 —quecrd
 quel, -d
 —quencht
 quercin
 —querid
 —questiond
 questor
 —quibbld
 —quickend
 —quickt
 quill, -d; -wort, etc.
 quin (in (or -ine)
 quintet
 quintil (l = le)
 —quintupld
 —quipt
 quire (choir)
 —quirkt
 —quiverd
 —quizd

R

rabdomancy (r = rh)
 racket (racquet)
 —rackt
 racoon
 —raddld
 radiativ
 radioactiv
 radiograf, -t; -ic, -y
 radiotele(graf, -fone
 raf
 —ratfld
 —ragd
 —ralld
 —ralnd
 —ralsd
 raja

—rallid
 —rambld
 —ramd
 ramekin
 —rampt
 rancor, -ous
 —rankld
 —rankt
 —ransackt
 —ransomd
 rapin
 rapsod (y, -ic, -lst, -ize
 —rapt
 —rasht
 —raspt
 ratan, -d
 —ratcht
 —ratlond
 ratlin
 —rattd, -ehed
 —ravel(d, -ing
 —ravend
 —ravisht
 —rayd
 raz(e, -ure
 re- (see note, "omitted
 forms.")
 rea, -gras
 —reacht
 realize
 —reamd
 —reapt
 —reard
 —reasond
 reav, -d
 —rebld
 rebuf, -t
 reecapitulativ
 receptiv
 —reces(t, -siv
 reclet (receipt)
 reciev, -d; -ership
 reciprocativ
 —reckond
 —reckt
 recogniz(e, -ance, -ee, -or]
 —recoild
 —recompenst
 recond (lt (or -ite)
 reconnoiter, -d
 —recoupt
 —recoverd
 recreativ
 recuperativ
 —recurd
 red (e = ea)

—reddend
 —redcemd
 redemptiv
 redout
 redout (able, -ed
 —redrest
 reductiv
 red(y, -lly, -iness (e = ea)
 —reeft
 —reekt
 —reeld
 reev, -d
 reflectiv
 —referd
 reflectiv
 —reflex(t, -iv
 —reform(d, -ativ
 refractiv
 —refraind
 refrigerativ
 —registerd
 —regres(t, -siv
 regulativ
 —rehearst
 —reignd
 —reind
 —rejoist
 relativ
 —relax(t, -ativ
 —relayd
 —releast
 reliev, -d
 —relinquisht
 —relisht
 relm (e = ea)
 —remaind
 —remarkt
 —remedid
 —rememberd
 remonstrativ
 remunerativ
 —rencounterd
 —renderd
 —renewd
 —renigd
 —renounst (st = ced)
 —renownd
 reo (meter, -scope, -stat
 —repaired
 reparativ
 —repeald
 —repeld
 —replenisht
 repletiv
 —replevid
 —replevind

reprehensiv
 representativ
 —repres(t, -siv
 repriv, -d
 repriz(e, -al
 —reproacht
 reprobativ
 reptil
 repudiativ
 —repuls(t, -iv
 requisit
 —requisitiond
 —resembl
 reserv, -d
 —resignd
 resistiv
 resolv, -d
 resorptiv
 respectiv
 respit
 responsiv
 restiv
 restorativ
 —restrald
 restrictiv
 resumptiv
 resus (*r = rh*)
 resuscitativ
 —retaild
 —retalnd
 retallativ
 retardativ
 —retcht
 retentiv
 retoric, -al, -lan
 retract(ill, -iv
 —retrencht
 retributiv
 retriev, -d
 retro(activ, -flect,
 —gressiv, -spectiv
 —returnd
 reum, -a, -y (*r = rh*)
 reumat(ism, -ic
 —revampt
 —reveald
 —revel(d, -ing; -cr
 reverberativ
 —reverenst (*st = ced*)
 —reverst
 revertiv
 revery
 reviz(e, -al, -er, -ion,
 —or, -ory
 revolutionize
 revolv, -d

revulsiv
 rh- (*see r-*)
 —ribd
 —ribbond
 —rickt
 —ricochet(ed, -ing
 —riddld
 —ridgd
 —riffld]
 —rifld
 rifraf
 —rigd
 rigor, -ous
 ril, -d
 —rlmd
 rim(e, -ed; -ester, -ist
 —rimpld
 rinestone
 —ringd
 rinitis
 rinoceros, -es
 rinoplast(y, -ic
 —rinst (*st = ced*)
 —rippld
 —ript
 —riskt
 rithm, -ic
 —rival(d, -ing
 —rivet(ed, -ing; -er
 riz(e, -en, -ing
 rizom(e, -a
 ro, -es, -buck (*o = oc*)
 —roacht
 —roamd
 —roard
 —robd
 —rockt
 rodium
 rododendron
 —roild
 —roild (*d = led*)
 rollic, -t
 —romauist (*st = ced*)
 romb, -ic, -oid, -us
 rombohedr(on, -al, -oid
 —rompt
 —rooft
 —rookt
 —roomd
 roset
 —rosind
 rotativ
 roulet
 —rousd
 —rowd
 —rowel(d, -ing

rubarb
 —rubberd
 —rubd
 —rubid
 —rubriet
 rud
 —ruddld
 ruf, -t, -fing; -fer, -fest;
 —shod, etc. (*uf = ough*)
 raf, -t (*f = ff*)
 ruffen, -d, -ing
 —ruffld
 —ruind
 rum, -line(*r = rh; m = mb*)
 —rumld
 ruminativ
 rumor, -d
 —rumpld
 —rumpt
 rus (*r = rh*)
 —rusht
 —rustld
 ryolite

S

saber, -d
 saccarif(y, -erous,
 —ication
 saccar(in, -imeter, -oid
 sack (sacque)
 —sackt
 —saddend
 —saddl(d, -ebackt
 saffir(e, -in
 —sagd
 —sald
 salam, -d, -ming
 —salarid
 salicilic
 —salilid (*d = ed*)
 saltpeter
 salv, -d
 samfire
 —sampil
 sanativ
 —sanctiond
 —sandald
 —sandwicht
 sanguin, -d
 sanseculot
 santonin
 saprofit(e, -ic
 —sapt
 sarcophagus
 sard(in (*or -ine*)

sardonix
 —sash**t**
satir, -ic (*i = y*)
 satirize
saturn(in) (*or -ine*)
 —saunter**d**
 —saust (*st = ced*)
 savanna
 savior
 savor, -**d**; -**y**
 —saw(**d**, -**mil**)
saxofone
sc- (*pronounst s, see S-*)
 —scab**d**
scafold
 scalawag
 —scald (*d = led*)
 —scallop**t**
 —scalp**t**
 —scamper**d**
 —scamp**t**
 —scand
 scandalize
 —scard
 —scarft
 —scarpt
 —scatter**d**
sclerenchima (*i = y*)
 scof, -**t**
 scolar, -**ship**
 scolastic, -**ism**
 scoliast, -**ic**
 —sconst (*st = ced*)
secol, -d; -**book, -house,**
 -mate, -room, etc.
sooner
 —scoopt
 —scorch**t**
 —scornd
 —scotch**t**
scotograf
 —scourd
 —scowld
 —scrabbl**d**
 —scrambl**d**
 —scrap**t**
 —scratch**t**
 —scrawl**d**
 —screak**t**
 —scream**d**
 —screecht
 —screend
 —screw**d**
 —scribbld
 —scrimpt
 —scrold (*d = led*)

—scrub**d**
 scruf
 —scrupld
 scrutinize
scuf, -t
 —scuffld
scul, -d
 —sculpt
 —scumbld
 —scumd
 —scurrid
scurril
 —scutch**t**
 —scuttld
 —seald
 —scamd
 —search**t**
 —seard
 —season**d**
 seclusiv
 secretiv
 sectil
 —section**d**
 secularize
 sedativ
 seductiv
 —seeld (*d = cd*)
 —seemd
 —seep**t**
 —seesaw**d**
 —seethd
 segregativ
 —seind
seismograf, -ic, -y
 sel (*l = ll*)
 selectiv
 selenograf(**y, -er, -ic**)
 selvs
 semafor(**e, -ic**)
 —semidetacht
send, -ed (*s = sc*)
sen(e, -ery, -ic) (*s = sc*)
sen(il) (*or -ile*)
 sensitiv
 —sens**t**
 sensualize
sent, -ed (*s = sc*)
 —senten**st**
 sentimentalize
 —sentinel(**d, -ing**)
 separativ
 septet
septer, -d
 septicem(**ia, -ie**)
 —septupld
 sepulcher, -**d**

sepulcral
 —sequester**d**
 seraf, -**ic, -im**
 serafine
 serge**n(t, -cy)**
 sermonize
serpent(in) (*or -ine*)
 —serrid
 serv, -**d**
 serviet
 serv(il (*or -ile*))
 sessil
 set (*t = tt*)
 —settld
 seventifold
 —severd
 —sewd
 —sewer**d**
 sextet
 sextil
 —sextupld
 sfalerite
 sfenoid
 sfer(**e, -ed; -oid, -oidal,**
 -ular, -ule)
 sferic, -**al, -ity, -s**
 sfigmo(**graf, -gram,**
 sfign(**us, -ic, -oid**)
 sfincter
 sfinx, -**es**
 sfragistics
 —shackld
 —shadow(**d, -graf**)
 —shagd
 shal (*l = ll*)
 —shallowd
 —shambld
 —shamd (*d = mcd*)
 shammy (chamois)
 —shampoo**d**
 —shank**t**
 —sharkt
 —sharp**end**
 —sharp**t**
 —shatter**d**
 —shawld
 —sheaft
 —sheard
 —sheath(**d** (*or -t*))
 sheav, -**d; -s**
 —sheerd
 shel, -**d; -bark, -fish, etc.**
 shellac, -**t**
 —shelter**d**
 shelv, -**d; -s**
 sherif, -**alty, -dom, etc.**

shi(ly, -ness
—shimmerd
—shind (*d = ned*)
—shingld
shinn(y, -ld
—ship(t, -wreckt
shlr, -d
—shlrkt
shlst, -ose (*s = sc*)
shlster (*i = y*)
—shiverd
—shoald
—shock(t, -hed
sholder, -d; -blade, *etc.*
—shood (*d = ed*)
—shopt
shori (*s = sc*)
—shortend
shottish (*s = sc*)
—shovel(d, -ing; -er
—show(d, -bll, -bred
—showerd
—shrekt
shrll, -d
—shrivel(d, -ing
—shrugd
—shuكت
—shudderd
—shuffld
—shund
—shutterd
static, -a (*s = sc*)
slbarlt(e, -lc (*i¹ = y*)
sibll, -lc, -ln (*or -lne*)
sicamore
slecatlv
sleece (*i = y*)
—sickend
sleofan(t, -ey, -tie, -tlsh
siderograf, -lc, -lst, -y
—side(trackt, -wize
—sidld
slegnlor, -age, -y (*ie = et*)
slen(ce, -tlal, -tlfic, -tlst
slez, -d; -ln, -ure
slfll(s, -tie
sifon, -d; -age, -ofore
—slghd
—signal(d, -ing; -er, -ize
—signd
significativ
sil, -d
—silenst (*st = ced*)
slif, -ld, -like
silhouet
sillabary

sillabicat(e, -lon
sillabif(y, -leation
sillab(ie, -ld; -lc, -lze
sillabub (*i = y*)
sillabus
sillog(ism, -lstic, -lze
silv(a, -æ (*or -as, pl.*), -n
—silverd
simbio(sls, -tie
simbol, -d; -lc, -ism,
—lst, -lstic, -lze, -ogy
simfon(y, -lc, -ious
simitar, -d
simlin (cymlin)
—slimmerd
simmetr(y, -lc, -iclan,
—ist, -lze
simpath(y, -etic, -lze
—simperd
simposi(um, -ac
simptom, -atic
sinagog, -al, -ical
sinalefa
sinellnal
sineopat(e, -lon
sineop(e, -al, -lc
sineron(ism, -al, -lc,
—lze, -ous
—sind (*d = ned*)
sindlc
sindlealls(m, -t
sindicat(e, -lon
sinecdoch(e, -ical
sinerests
—sinewd
—singld
sinod, -al, -lc
sinolog
sinonim, -lc, -ist, -lty,
—lze, -ous, -y
sinop(sls, -tie
sinovia, -i
sinta(x, -ctic
sinthe(sls, -size, -tie
sintilla, -nt, -te, -tion
siolls(m, -t, -tie (*s = sc*)
slon (*s = sc*)
—sipt
siren (*i = y*)
sirlinga
sirling(e, -ed
sirinx
sirra
sirrrhus (*s = sc*)
sirup, -y
sls, -t (*s² = ss*)

sissel (*s¹ = sc*)
sisslon
sissors
slssure
slstem, -atic, -atize
sistol(e, -lc
sithe (*s = sc; i = y*)
slv, -d (sieve)
sixtfold
slz, -d
slzlg(y, -etic
—slzzld
—sketcht
—skewd
—skewerd
skiagraf, -y
sklf
skil, -d; -ful
skilark, -t (*i = y*)
ski(light, -sail, -scraper,
—ward, *etc.*
—sklmd
—sklmpt
—skind
—skipt
—skirmisht
skul, -d; -cap
—skulkt
—skunkt
—slabberd
—slabd
—slackend
—slackt
—slamd
—slanderd
—slangd
—slapt
—slasht
—slaughterd
—slavard
sleav, -d
—sleeckt
sleev, -d
—sleighd
—sleutht
—sllckt
slight (sleight)
sli(ly, -ness
—slipperd
—slipt
—slilverd
slo, -es (*o = oe*)
—slobberd
slood (*i = y*)
—slopt
—slosht

—slouecht
—slowd
sluf, -t, -fing; -fy
—slugd
—sluist (*st = ced*)
—slumberd
—slumd
—slumprt
—slurd
—slusht
—smackt
—smartend
—smasht
—smattered
—smeard
smel, -d (*or -t*)
—smircht
—smirkt
—smitht
—smockt
smolder, -d
—smoocht
—smoothd
—smotherd
—smudgd
—smuggld
—smuchte
—snaffld
—snagd
—snapt
—snarld
—snatcht
—sneakt
—sneerd
sneez, -d
snel
—snickerd
—snickt
snif, -t
—sniggerd
—sniggld
—snipt
—snivel(d, -ing; -er)
—snoopt
snooz, -d
—snow(d, -plow
—snubd
snuf, -t; -box, *etc.*
—snuffld
—snugd
—snuggld
—soakt
—soapt
—soard
—sobd
—soberd

sobriquet
socialize
—socket
—soddend
solfism (*f = ph*)
sofist, -er, -ic; -ry
solfistieat(e, -ion, -or
sofomor(e, -ic
—softend
—soidd
—sojourn d
—solast (*st = ced*)
—sold (*d = ed*)
—solderd
—soldierd
solecize
solemnize
soliloquize
solmizat(e, -ion
solutiv
solv, -d
somber
sooth, -d
—sopt
sorgum (*sorghum*)
—sorrowd
soubret
—sould
—sourd
—soust
—southt
sovren, -ty
—sowd
spagetti
—spald (*d = led*)
—spand
—spangld
—spankt
—spard (*d = red*)
—sparkt
—spatterd
—spavind
—spawnd
—spayd
—speard
specialize
—speckld
—speckt
—spectacl d
specter
speculativ
spel, -d (*or -t*); -bind
spermatofit(e, -ic
—spewd
sph- (*see sf*-)
spigoty

spil, -d (*or -t*)
—spindl(d, -elegd, *etc.*
spinnv
spiritualize
spirituel
—splasht
—splatterd
—splayd
splendor
—splinterd
—splotcht
—splutterd
—spoil(d (*or -t*)
spondi? (*i = y*)
—spool d
—spoon(d, -bil, -bild
sportiv
—spraind
—sprawld
—sprayd
spred, -ing; -er (*e = ea*)
—sprig d
—sprinkld
sprite, -ly
—spunkt
—spurd
—spurn d
—sputterd
—squabld
—squald (*d = led*)
—squanderd
—squasht
—squawkt
—squeakt
—squeald
squeeze, -d
—squelcht
—squib d
squill
—squirm d
—stab d
stabilize
—stabld
—stablisht
—stackt
staf
—staggerd
—staid
—stain d
—stald (*d = led*)
—stalkt
—stammerd
—stamp t
stanch, -t; -er, -est
—stanchion d
standardize

- stapld
 —starcht
 —stard
 —startld
 starv, -d; -ling
 —stationd
 statuet
 —steamd
 stearin
 sted, -ed, -ing; -fast
 sted(y, -ld, -ying; -ier,
 -iest, -ily, -iness
 —steeld
 —steepld
 —steept
 —steerd
 stelth, -y
 —stemd
 —stencil(d, -ing; -er
 stenograf, -er, -le, -y
 —stept
 stereograf, -le, -y
 stereotip(e, -ic, -ist, -y
 steril, -ize
 —sternd
 sternutativ
 —stewd
 stic (*c = ch*)
 —stiekld
 stif, -baekt, -neekt, *etc.*
 —stiffend
 —stifld
 stigmatize
 stil, -d; -born, *etc.*
 stil(e, -ar, -et, -iform,
 -oid, -ometer, -us
 stil(e, -ed, -ing
 stil(e, -ish, -ist, -istie
 stilograf, -le, -y
 stim(le, -ld, -ying
 stimulativ
 —stippd
 stiptie, -ity
 —stird
 —stiteht
 —stockt
 —stold (*d = ed*)
 stomae, -t
 —stoold
 —stoopt
 —stopperd
 —stoppld
 —stopt
 —storid
 —stormd
 —stowd
 —straddid
 —straggld
 —straightend
 —straind
 —straitend
 —strangld
 —strapt
 stratigraf(y, -le
 —strayd
 —streakt
 —streamd
 —strengthen
 stres, -t
 —streteht
 —strewd
 strien(la, -ln (*or -line*)
 —stringd
 —stript
 strob(lil (*or -ile*)
 strof(e, -le
 —stroid (*d = led*)
 —stropt
 —strowd
 —struggld
 —strumd
 —stubd
 —studid
 stuf, -t
 —stumbld
 —stumd
 —stumpt
 —stund
 stupefactiv
 —stutterd
 suasiv
 subhed, -ed, -ing (*e = ea*)
 subjectiv
 —subjoind
 subjunctiv
 —subleat
 —submierst
 submissiv
 —subornd
 subpena, -ed, -ing
 subserv, -d
 subsidize
 —subsoild
 substantiv
 subsumptiv
 subtil (*or suttill*)
 —subtitld
 subtractiv
 subtresur(y, -er
 subversiv
 succed(e, -ed, -ing
 suceessiv
 succor, -d
 suecum, -d, -ming
 —succus(t, -siv
 —suekld
 —suckt
 sud (*d = dd*)
 suf, -t, -fing (*uf = ough*)
 —sufferd
 —suffixt
 suffocativ
 suffraget
 —sugard
 suggestiv
 sulfate
 sulf(id (*or -ide*)
 sulfohidrate
 sulfur, -ate, -ation,
 -eous, -ic, -ous, -y
 sulfuret, -ed, -ing
 —sulkt
 sumac
 —sumd
 summarize
 —summerd
 —summond
 —sunburn(d (*or -t*)
 —sun(d, -rize
 —sunderd
 super(ad, -ealenderd,
 -drednaught,
 -endowd, -fluxt,
 -sensitiv
 superlativ
 superviz(e, -al, -ion,
 -or, -ory
 —suppld
 suppletiv
 suppositiv
 —suppres(t, -siv
 suppurativ
 —supt
 —sureast
 —sureingld
 suretiship
 —surfart (*st = ced*)
 surmize
 surname
 —surpast
 —surplis(t (*st = ced*)
 surpriz(e, -al
 —surrenderd
 surr(y, -ies
 —surtaxt
 —surveyd
 susceptible
 suspensiv

—sustalnd
 suttl (*or* subtl), -ism,
 -ity, -ize, -ty
 suttl(e, -ety, -y
 —swabbd
 —swaddid
 —swagd
 —swaggerd
 —swallowd
 —swampt
 —swapt
 —swarmd
 —swasht
 —swathd
 —swayd
 —sweetend
 swel, -d; -flsh
 —swetterd
 swerv, -d
 swet, -ed, -ing; -er, -y
 —swigd
 swll, -d
 —swlndid
 —swlngld
 —swlrid
 —swisht
 —swltcht
 —swivel(d, -ing
 —swoond
 —swoopt
 sy- (*see* sl-)

T

—tabd
 —tabld
 tabor, -ine
 taboret
 tabu
 tachigraf, -er, -y
 —tackld
 —tackt
 tact(II (*or* -ile)
 —tagd
 —taild
 —tallord
 —talk(t, -ativ
 —talli(d, -man
 —tallowd
 —talond
 tamarac
 —tamperd
 —tampt
 —tand
 —tangd
 —tangld
 —tankt

tantalize
 —taperd
 —tapestrid
 —tapt
 —tard
 tarif, -t
 —tarnlsht
 —tarrid
 —taskt
 —tassel(d, -ing
 —tattered
 —tattld
 —tattoo
 taurin
 —tautend
 tautologize
 —tawd
 —taxt
 —teamd
 —teasd
 teazel
 tecnic, -al, -ality, -lan
 tecnic (*or* technique)
 teenolog(y, -le, -lst
 —teemd
 —teeterd
 —teethd
 tel, -tale
 telautograf
 telefon(e, -ed; -le, -y
 telegraf, -t; -er, -le, -y
 telegraf(ione, -oscope
 telefot(e, -o
 telefotograf, -le, -y
 telfer, -age
 —temperd
 —templd
 temporize
 —tenderd
 tenia
 —tenond
 tenor
 tensll
 —tenst
 —tentacld
 tentativ
 —tenterd
 teraf, -im
 terebinthln
 —termd
 terminativ
 —terrast (*st = ced*)
 terrorize
 —tetherd
 tetracord, -pillon,
 -sillable, -stile

tetrare
 textll
 thalloft(a, -e, -le
 —thantk
 —thatcht
 —thawd
 theater
 theln
 themselves
 theofany
 theolog, -ize
 theomorfic
 theorize
 theosof(y, -le, -ism, -lst
 thermodynamlc, -al, -s
 thermograf
 —thewd
 —thickend
 thlev, -d; -s
 thll
 thlm(e, -ous, -y (*i = y*)
 thlmus
 —thlnd
 thlroid
 thlrsus
 thlrlfold
 tho
 —thornd
 thoro, -ly, -ness; -base,
 -bred, -fare, -going,
 -wort, *etc.*
 —thral(d, -dom
 —thrap
 —thrasht
 thred, -ed, -ing; -er,
 -like, -y; -bare, *etc.*
 —thresht
 thret
 threten, -d, -lng; -er
 thrll, -d
 thro, -es (*o = oe*)
 —throbd
 —throngd
 —throttld
 thru, -out
 —thrumd
 thum, -d, -ming (*m = mb*)
 —thumprt
 —thunderd
 —thwackt
 —tckld
 —tckt
 tleoon (*i = y*)
 —tlld
 —tierd
 tif, -t

- tlfoon** (*i = y; f = ph*)
tlf(us, -old, -ous)
—tightend
tlgrin
tike
til, -d
—tillerd
—tlmberd
tlmpan, -lc, -um
—tlnd (*d = ned*)
—tingld
—tinkerd
—tinkld
—tnkt
—tnscl(d, -ing)
tip(e, -ed, -ing; -lst)
tipewrlt(e, -er, -lst)
tipl(cal, -fy)
tipograp, -er, -lc, -y
—tippld
tipstaf, -s
—tipt
tipto, -ed, -ing; -es
ti ran(t, -lc, -leide, -ize, -ous, -y)
tiro
tisic, -al, -ky
tisls
titillativ
—titld
—tltterd
to, -ed, -ing; -es (*o = oe*)
—toadd
—toboggand
—toddld
tof(us, -l)
—togd
—toggl
—told
—tokend
—told (*d = ed*)
—told (*d = led*)
—tomahawkt
tomally
—tombd
tonsilltis
—toold
—tooth(t, -ake)
topograp(y, -er, -lc)
—toppld
topsiturv
—topt
tort(l, -lv)
tos, -t; -pot, -up
—total(d, -ing)
—totterd
- tourd**
tourmalin
tourn(y, -les)
—tousld
—towd
—towel(d, -ing)
—towerd
toxem(ia, -ic)
toxin
—toyd
tracht(e, -lc, -old)
—trackt
tract(l, -lv)
—trafflet
tragedien
—tralld
—traind
—trammel(d, -ing; -er)
—trampld
—trampt
tranquelize
transalpin
transcriptiv
—transfer(d, -ing; -able, -ability, -al, -ce, -er, -erence, -or)
—transfixt
—transform(d, -ativ)
transfusiv
—transgres(t, -siv)
tranship, -t, -ping; -ment
transitiv
transmissiv
transmutativ
—transpierst (*st = ced*)
—transt (*st = ced*)
—trap
—trasht
—travalld
—travel(d, -ing; -er, -og)
—traverst
—travestld
—trawld
treatls
—treld
trecher(y, -ous)
tred, -ing; -er; -mill
tredd(e, -d)
treffn(e, -ed)
—trekt
—trellst
—trembl
—trencht
—trepand
tres, -t
—trespast
- trestld**
tresur(e, -ed; -er, -y)
—triangld
tribrac
triclel(e, -d; -lst)
—trickld
—trickt
tricolor, -d
trlcord (*c = ch*)
tricotomy
—trifld
—triformd
trifthong, -al
—trigd
triglif
trigraf
tril, -d
—trind
—tripld
—tript
triptic (*i² = y; c = ch*)
trlsall (*i¹ = y*)
trlsillab(le, -lc)
trist (*i = y*)
trisulf(id (or -ide)
triumf, -t; -al, -ant
trivalv
trocale, -al
troclea, -r
trocold
trof, -t (*of = ough*)
trof(y, -ld)
trogldit(e, -lc)
—trold (*d = led*)
troll(y, -ld; -les)
—troopt
tropofilous
tropofit(e, -ic)
—trotht
—troubld
—trounst (*st = ced*)
trouser(s, -d)
—trowd
—trowel(d, -ing)
—truckld
—truckt
—trudgd
—truffld
—trumpt
—trundld
—trunkt
trus, -t (*t² = sed*)
—tubd
—tubercld
tuch, -t; -y; -stone, etc.
—tuckerd

—tuckt
tuf (*f = ff*)
tuf, -fer, -fest (*uf = ough*)
tuffen, -d, -ing
 —tugd
 —tumbld
 tumor
 —tund
tung, -d; -tled
 —tunnel(d, -ing; -er
 —turband
turb(in (*or -ine*)
 —turft
turk(y, -ies
 turmal(in (*or -ine*)
 —turmoild
 —turnd
 turquois
 —tusht
 —tuskt
 —tussld
 —tutord
 —tuwhood
 —twaddld
 —twangd
 —tweakt
 —tweedld
 tweeze
 twelv, -month
 twentifld
 —twiddld
 twier (tuyere)
 —twigd
 twil, -d
 —twlnd (*d = ned*)
 —twinkl
 —twirld
 —twicht
 —twitterd
 ty- (*see til*)

U

—udderd
 ulcerativ
 umber, -d
 umbret
un- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
under- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
 —uniformd
 univalv, -d
up- (*see note, "omitted forms."*)
 —upholsterd

uranografy
 urem(ia, -ic
 urin
 —urnd
 ursln
 —usherd
 —usurpt
 uterin
 utilize
 —utterd

V

vacc(in (*or -ine*)
 —valid
 —valanst (*st = ced*)
valkir, -lan, -le (*i¹ = y*)
vall(y, -ies
 valor, -ous
 valorization
valv, -d
 —vamp
 —vand
vangard (*a² = ua*)
 —vanisht
 —vanquisht
 vapor, -d; -ish, -ize, -ous
 —varl(d, -colord
 —varnisht
vasel(in (*or -ine*)
 vaudevil
 vedet
 —veerd
 vegetativ
 —vell
 —velnd
 —veneerd
 —venomd
 ventilativ
 ventriloquize
 veranda
 vermuth
 versatil
 versicolor
 —verst
 verv
 vestriman (*i = y*)
 —vext
 vial
vibrat(ll, -lv
 victimize
 —victual(d, -ing; -er
 vldet
 —viewd
 vignet
 vigor, -ous

villan(y, -ous
 vinaigret
 vindicativ
 vindictiv
 —vinegard (*d = ed*)
 violativ
 viperin
 viril
 —vislond
 visualize
 vitalize
 vitulin
 vituperativ
 vizor, -d
 vocalize
 vocativ
 —voist (*st = ced*)
 volatil, -ize
 voll(y, -ld; -les
 —volunteerd
 votiv
 —voucht
 —vowd
 —vowel(d, -ing
 vulcanize
 vulgarize
 vulpin

W

—wabbld
 —waddld
 —waferd
 —wagd
 —wagerd
 —waggld
 wagon, -d, -ing; -et
 —waild
 —wainscot(ed, -ing
walv, -d
 —wakend
 —wald (*d = led*)
 —walkt
 —wallopt
 —wallowd
 —waitzt
 —wanderd
 —wantond
 —warld
 —ward (*d = red*)
 —warmd
 —warnd
 —warpt
 —washt
 —wassaild
 —watcht

—water(d, -markt, *etc.*)

—wattld

—wauld

—waverd

—waxt

—weakend

—weand

—wearld

weav, -d

weazand

weazel

—weazend

—webd

—wedgd

—weend

—weighd

wel, -d; -bred, *etc.*

—welcomd

—welsht

—welterd

welth, -y

wepon, -d

wer

wether, -d; -wize, *etc.*

—whackt

—wharft

wharvs

—wheedld

—wheeld

wheez, -d

—whelkt

—whelmd

—wheipt

whlf, -t

—whifld

—whlmperd

whimsy

—whlnnid

whippoorwll

—whipt

whlr, -d

—whlrlld

—whlsht

—whlskerd

—whlskt

whisk(y, -ies)

—whlsperd

—whlstld

—whltend

whitlether (*e¹ = ca*)

—whittld

whiz, -d

—whoopt

—whopt

—whorld

—wickerd

—wlekt

—wldend

—wldowd

wier

wierd

—wlgd

—wlggld

—wigwagd

wil, -ful

—willowd

—wlmpld

—wldowd

—windrowd

—wlngd

—winkt

—winnowd

—wlntst (*st = ced*)

—winterd

—wisht

—wispt

—witech

with, -t (*withe*)

—wltherd

—witnest

wlze

wlzeaker

—wlzend

wo, -es; -ful; -begon

—wolft

wolvs

—wombd

—wonderd

wool(en, -y

—workt

—wormd

—worrlld

—worship(t, -ing; -er

—wrangld

—wrapt

—wreakt

wreath, -d (*or -t*)

—wreckt

—wrencht

—wrestld

—wriggld

—wrlngd

—wrlnkld

—wrongd

X

xanth(eln, -in

xerofil, -ous

xerofit(e, -lc

xifold, -lan

xilem

xilo- (*xylo-*), *etc.*xillo(carpous, -fagous,
-gen, -nlte, *etc.*)

xillofon(e, -lst

xilograf, -lc, -y

xister

xy- (*see xl-*)

Y

—yammerd

—yankt

—yapt

—yarnd

—yawd

—yawnd

—yawpt

—yelept

—yeand

—yearnd

yeg, -man

yel, -d

—yellowd

—yelpt

—yodel(d, -ing; -er

—yolkt

yoman, -like, -ry

yourselvs

—yowld

yu

yung, -er, -est, -ish, -

-ling, -ster

yunker

Z

zaffer

zanthoxilum

zefir (*f = ph; i = y*)

zelot, -ry

zelous

zlgoma, -tic (*i = y*)

zlgomorf(ous, -lc

zlgosp(ore, -erm

—zlgzagd

zlmase

zlm(e, -lc, -ology,

-ometer, -osis, -otic

zlncograf(y, -er, -lc

—zlnct

zoofag(an, -ous

zoofit(e, -lc

zoogeograf(y, -er, -lc

zoograf(y, -er, -lc, -lst

zoril

zy- (*see zl-*)

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LIST OF 30 WORDS

ad	enuf	shal
addrest	fil(d)	shipt
anser(d)	fixt	tel
ar	giv	telephone
askt	hav	(al)tho
bil(d)	insted	thoro(ly, -fare, etc.)
buro	liv(d)	thru(out)
catalog	program	twelv
det	reciet	wil
engin	reciev(d)	yu

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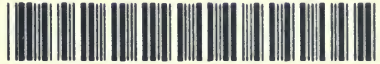
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